The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4165. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. BUTLER AT LOWELL

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY FOR HIMSELF.

His Own Version of Operations in His Department.

Extraordinary Statement in Regard to the Wilmington Failure.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

Gen. BUTLER and lady, Capt. CLARK and Lieut. THOMSON, of his staff, reached Lowell on Saturday, by the 12 o'clock train from Boston. The General left the cars at the northern depot, and taking a carriage, at once proceeded to his residence. The hour of his arrival not being known to the public, there was no unusual assemblage at the depot. The Committee of Arrangements having made provision for a formal reception at Huntington Hall in the evening, long before the hour of opening the hall, a large concourse of people assembled in front of Merrimac-street entrance, and in a few minutes after the doors were opened, every seat and available standing-spot in the hall and gallery were occupied, the ladies being prominent in the audience.

A sub-committee of the general committee, in carriages, escorted Gen. BUTLER from his house to the reception-room of Huntington Hall, and soon after arriving, accompanied by the Mayor and the other gentlemen comprising the committee of reception, he entered the hall and was warmly greeted by the audience on his appearance. After order had been restored, the Union Glee Club, stationed in the gallery, sung a patriotic song, following which Mayor PEABODY, on behalf of the committee, welcomed him in a few pleasant sentences. Gen. BUTLER, on stepping forward, was received with prolonged applause, and on its subsiding he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR, MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I propose, with your leave, to recall to your minds what has happened to the army in the field, and especially what has occurred within the narrower circle where I have endeavored to serve the interests of the country since I left you a year ago last November, called by the partial kindness of the President to take command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Upon reaching Fortress Monroe, and looking about to see what duties devolved upon me, I found therein, in the first place demanding immediate attention, 80,000 freedmen, women and children, who had escaped from slavery, and thrown themselves as wards upon the guardianship of the United States. There was no departmental organization for their care, maintenance, protection and education. My first duty, then, upon assuming command, in the absence of active military operations, seemed to be toward the helpless beings thus cast upon our hands. I knew what you would have said ought to be done under the circumstances, and I did as I thought you would have done. I established system, order and organization of labor, so that the freedman who would work could work, and those who would not work might find means whereby they should work, and so that every freedman, woman and child should have what, thank God, we always have had in Massachusetts for all, food and raiment and protection from the inclemency of the weather. [Applause.] Aided by your fellow-citizens, Capt. WILDER, Capt. BROWN and Capt. JAMES, I applied myself to this work, and presently order and industry arose out of chaos in the affairs of the freedmen in North Carolina and Virginia. The organization of those affairs was carried on still further under the charge of Lieut.-Col. KINEMAN, and has since been continued under the superintendence of your townsman, Maj. CARNEY. We have as the result of one year's work in that department, 5,000 men brought into the army of the United States without bounty, and how many more with bounty I do not know, because they were credited to several States in whose regiments they enlisted, and not to the United States. By the labors of this year we have demonstrated that the former slave population of the South can be self-supporting, even without a large proportion of the able-bodied men. We have saved from the Government rations alone, which were to be dealt out to them, $100,000 and all this in two districts, having made the large losses in the negro affairs of North Carolina, because of the disturbance of labor from the yellow fever, the fall of Plymouth, and the evacuation of Washington, in April last, by the order of the Lieutenant-General. Within the same space of time we have succeeded in demonstrating that these negroes are capable of being educated. Aided by the self-sacrificing labors of benevolent teachers from the North, hundreds and thousands of children have there been taught to read, and adults, too, who never read before, and thus the negro is being fitted for that new state of liberty and citizenship to which he has been raised. Such are some of the results of this war. [Applause.] The next matter in order of time, to which my attention was called, was the exchange of prisoners—a subject which interests every man, woman and child who has a brother, son, husband or father in the army. That also was placed in my hands by the partiality of the President. I found the former Commissioners of Exchange of the United States, and the agent acting in behalf of the Confederate States, contending upon questions as to how the account in regard to the exchange of prisoners should be kept, whether the United States had received a few more or less than the Confederate States, or the contrary, and a state of embittered feeling had arisen between them, so that exchanges had been suspended. I therefore tried the experiment to see if the Confederates would return man for man, they giving us as many soldiers as we gave to them. This was done, and, laying all other questions aside, a special exchange went on some time in March last. Mr. OULD, the Confederate agent of exchange, came to Fortress Monroe, and there, after a full discussion of all matters of difference, we came to a just and equitable understanding, arranging the adjustment of numbers delivered, paroles and exchanges on all disputed points, but one, and that related to the exchange of negro soldiers, the Confederate agent persisting that negroes heretofore in bondage, when captured, should be treated as slaves and set at work as slaves under their masters. This I could not permit. Whoever had worn the uniform of the United States as a soldier, was entitled to its protection in the fullest sense. Having settled all else, however, I had determined to bring about a system of special exchanges until we should receive all the white men held by the rebels, and should give them an equal number in exchange, and thus all our white soldiers would be liberated. When the exchange, man for man, had given us all our white soldiers in their prisons, there would still remain about fifteen or twenty thousand rebel prisoners in our hands, and only about five hundred negro soldiers in theirs. Arriving at that point, I proposed to say to the Confederates, "We are willing to take these five hundred men and give you an equal number of your soldiers." If the rebels refused that offer and still held our negro soldiers in bondage and at labor, I designed to say to them "If you do not deliver me those men, like other prisoners of war, and if you work those five hundred, I will work your fifteen thousand, and as NAPOLEON built the canal of Languedoc with forty thousand Austrian prisoners of war, so will this Government build the ship canal. We want to connect the Mississippi River with the lakes by the labor of the rebel prisoners in our hands." My word for it, if that stand had been taken, we should never have built much canal, because when afterward the rebels set some of my negro soldiers at work on the fortifications, and I put an equal number of Virginia reserves at work in Dutch Gap, in retaliation, the negroes were instantly taken out of trenches and treated as prisoners of war. I reported the points of agreement between myself and the rebel agent to the Secretary of War, and asked for power to adjust the other questions of difference, so as to have the question of enslaving negro soldiers stand alone, to be dealt with by itself; and that the whole power of the United States should be exerted to do justice to those who had fought the battles of the country, and been captured in its service. The whole subject was referred by the Secretary of War to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who telegraphed me on the 14th of April, 1864, in substance: "Break off all negotiations on the subject of exchange till further orders." And, therefore, all negotiations were broken off, save that a special exchange of sick and wounded on either side went on. On the 20th of April, I received another telegram of Gen. GRANT, ordering "not another man be given to the rebels." To that I answered, on the same day: "Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's instructions shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of the sick and wounded now going on." To this I received a reply in substance: "Do not give the rebels a single able-bodied man." From that hour, so long as I remained in the department, exchanges of prisoners stopped under that order, because I could not give the rebels any of their able-bodied soldiers in exchange. By sending the sick and wounded forward, however, some twelve thousand of our suffering soldiers were relieved, being upward of eight thousand (8,000) more than we gave the rebels. In August last Mr. OULD, finding negotiations were broken off and that no exchanges were made, wrote to Gen. HITCHCOCK, the Commissioner at Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange man for man all the prisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December. Under the instructions of the Lieutenant-General I wrote to Mr. OULD a letter which has been published, saying: "Do you mean to give up all your action and revoke all your laws about black men employed as soldiers?" These questions were therein argued justly, as I think, not diplomatically, but obtrusively and demonstratively, not for the purpose of furthering exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand. I am now at liberty to state these facts, because they appear in the correspondence on the subject of exchange now on the public files of Congress, furnished by the War Department upon resolution. I am not at liberty to state my opinion as to the correctness and propriety of this course of action of the Lieutenant-General in relation to exchanges, because, as it is not proper to utter a word of condemnation of any act of my superiors, I may not even applaud where I think them right, lest, not applauding in other instances, such acts as I may mention would imply censure. I only desire that the responsibility of stopping exchanges of prisoners, be it wise or unwise, should rest upon the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and not upon me. I have carried the weight of so grave a matter for nine months, and now propose, as the facts are laid before Congress and the country, not to carry any longer any more of it than belongs to me. Since I wrote my farewell address to the Army of the James, I have received letters from the far West saying, "Why do you claim that you have not uselessly sacrificed the lives of your men when you have left thousands of our brothers and sons to starve and rot in Southern prisons." In answer to all such appeals I am allowed only to repeat I have not uselessly sacrificed the lives of the soldiers of the Union; their blood does not stain my garments. This is not criticism upon the facts of anybody, but only the enunciation of a fact, in explanation of which, the responsibilities of my position will not allow me to say more. The next movement of consequence in the department was the attack upon Plymouth by the enemy. Plymouth was defended in a most gallant and able manner by Gen. WESSEL, who did all a brave General could to keep it; but the gunboats had been depended upon for holding the Roanoke River, and when they were driven out by the rebel ram *Albemarle*, Plymouth was no longer defensible. If the gallant and lamented FLUSSER, who commanded the naval force, had not fallen in the first attack, their ram would not have controled the river, and the result might not have happened. Another considerable event was the evacuation of Washington, N. C., in April. This was done under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, with entire deliberation, without attack, and every dollar's worth of Government property brought away and the forces holding it, taken as a part of the moveable column of the Army of the James. I should hardly have mentioned this evacuation had I not been the subject of animadversion, and to show that whatever was done was done under explicit orders. Of the propriety of this evacuation however strong an opinion I might have in its favor, I am not at liberty to speak for the reasons I have before given you. On the 1st of April last two large armies lay face to face opposed to each other on the Rapidan. A small army of about eighteen thousand men, six thousand of whom were negroes lay in and around Fortress Monroe. Twenty thousand men more were ordered from the department of the South to join that little army. Looking over the whole field it seemed to me to be the part of wisdom to move that army upon Bermuda Hundred, and establishing there a base for operation as strong and as easily beyond as Fortress Monroe; a base not to be interfered with or lost while the war lasted; and where an army lies with its hand fastened upon the throat of the rebel capital. [Great cheering.] This proposition was submitted to Gen. GRANT and approved by him. This was done on the 4th day of May, the Army of the James, thirty-five thousand strong, with its artillery, its cavalry, and its supplies for thirty days, was put on board ship and seemed at first to threaten the enemy up the York River, within thirty miles of the capital, but within twenty-four hours that army was within twelve miles of Richmond, where it has held its position ever since—a position to which it advanced, without the shedding of a drop of blood. On the same day the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. MEADE, more than an hundred thousand strong, started from the Rapidan, also toward Richmond. I need not repeat what you all know of the history of the march of that army; but I have a right to say, because now it has passed into history, that the intention with which that army set out on its march was to move round the north side of Richmond, above Mechanicsville, strike the James River above the City of Richmond, and there forming a junction with the Army of the James, which was to move up toward Richmond on the south side of James River, get around the city on the south side, and thus cut it off. Now perhaps you can understand what may have slightly puzzled you heretofore, why the Army of the James was demonstrating toward Drury's Bluff on the 16th of May, while the Army of the Potomac was coming down from the Rapidan on the north side toward Richmond. But the Army of the Potomac never reached its destination on the north side of the James, nor did the Army of the James succeed in reaching the James above Richmond on the south side. Indeed, there was no call for the Army of the James above Richmond, if the Army of the Potomac could not join; but if the Army of the James failed to accomplish all that it hoped for, at least it met with no disaster. We held the lines that we took up from the Appomattox to the James, and we hold them to this day—the advanced lines of all the armies operating against Richmond. [Renewed applause.] Beside doing this, after fortifying our position, the Army of the James sent seventeen thousand men to the aid of the Army of the Potomac, and saved the battle of Coal Harbor. Pass with me now to the next movement of the Army of the James—the attempt to take Petersburgh, on the 9th of June. Upon that occasion the orders of its Commander were not obeyed, and the projected assault on Petersburgh was not made; but you will observe if there was failure, there was no disaster. On the 15th of June, the column of the Army of the James having returned from the relief of the Army of the Potomac, another movement on Petersburgh took place, which resulted in the capture of the outer, and at that time only line of defensive works around Petersburgh, which works, held by the Army of the James, are the advanced lines of the armies operating upon Petersburgh to this day. The strongest of these works was captured by a skirmish line of negro soldiers, and no troops have advanced a step beyond their position in that direction, after seven months of siege. On the 29th of September the Army of the James crossed the river in two columns, one at Varina, the other at Deep Bottom. One attacked Battery Harrison, the skirmish line being gallantly led by a Lowell boy, Col. DONAHOE, who fell wounded. That column captured Battery Harrison, the strongest work of the rebels in their sixty miles of intrenchments around Richmond. On the same day, crossing at Deep Bottom, the Tenth Corps, under the lamented BIRNEY, advanced its negro division, three thousand strong, and a column of the division with muskets "right-shoulder-shift" with not a cap on a single cone of a gun, charged through a swamp over a breastwork covered by double lines of abbatis like a flash, in the face of 800 rebels, who never stopped running for five miles. The question as to whether the negro would fight was there settled before the eyes of every doubter in the army, and their masters from that time forward asked not the question, "Will the negroes fight," but "will they fight for us?" I have thus enumerated all the assaults that were ordered by the Commander of the Army of the James, one against a strong but ill defended work, for Fort Harrison, and another against a very stormy and well defended work. The assault made by negroes was ordered for the high and noble purpose of demonstrating forever the capabilities of a race in arms resting under every prejudice. The Commander of the army felt that for such a cause he could take the responsibility of risking the loss of the men by the assault who lay there as he rode past them with their faces upturned to God in mute appeal for His approval of the necessary sacrifice in so holy a cause. [Great cheering.] And thus, my friends, I felt that I had a right to say when I left the Army of the James, "I have refused to order the sacrifice of such soldiers uselessly," and I think the declaration ought not to be taken as a criticism upon any one, but simply as a statement of the facts of my own manner of conducting operations. On the first of October Gen. LEE, concentrating his forces, made a very fierce and savage attack upon Battery Harrison, in which the whole of a North Carolina brigade was swept away, seven regiments being entirely cut to pieces in a vain effort to retake what our forces had captured on the 29th of September, so that the Army of the James lies safely intrenched within six miles of Richmond, which again is the advanced position of all our forces operating against the rebel capital. The best movement of the army of the James, except that of the 27th of October, when it made a demonstration toward Richmond, for the purpose of holding the enemy in their trenches, while the Army of the Potomac attempted to turn their left at Hatcher's Run, was that which has caused some little discussion in the community of late—the attempt upon Wilmington—to some of the leading points in regard to which I now wish to direct your careful attention. As early as August last, a fleet, under Admiral PORTER, commenced to assemble at Fortress Monroe. Immediately upon the appearance of the fleet in Hampton Roads, instead of any attempt being made to keep the expedition secret, there commenced a flourish of trumpets about it which is only equaled by the cackling of a hen when she is about to set on a single egg. [Laughter.] So that nearly every man in the country, North and South, knew where the fleet was going. You all knew, the rebels all knew that it was fitting out to be sent to Wilmington. Indeed, to such an extent was the publicity carried, that although Gen. WEITZEL, with Gen. GRAHAM, of the Naval Brigade, had been sent to reconnoitre the vicinity of Fort Fisher, yet Gen. GRANT concluded that the enemy were so informed of the purposes of the expedition, that it was not best to send any men at that time, and did actually refuse to do so, leaving the fleet lying in Hampton Roads for months, claiming to be ready, and boasting what they would do to Wilmington. Afterward, for the purpose of trying an experiment, and of allowing the question to be tested, what would be the effect of of the explosion of a large quantity of powder in the neighborhood of a fortification, to see whether it would have the destructive effect which it was claimed by some it would have, or whether it would result in comparative harmlessness. Gen. GRANT determined to send three thousand men in aid of the navy, and after learning the enemy were detaching forces to meet SHERMAN, he increased the force to six thousand, one-half of which were negroes, hoping to surprise Fort Fisher, upon the supposition that Gen. BRAGG had carried off his forces to meet SHERMAN, and, therefore, the fort would be found undefended by any considerable force. Gen. GRANT also hoped that a portion of the fleet would run by the fort into Cape Fear River, and then, by landing the troops, and intrenching across the Peninsula, between the river and the sea blockade, running at least might be stopped. It was said that there was not sufficient depth of water to go up the river; but as since the fort has indeed been silenced, there seems to have been no considerable difficulty in getting most of the gunboats up the river. I am inclined to the opinion that it was another want, rather than the want of water, that prevented the gunboats from going up the river by the forts while they were in possession of the enemy. FARRAGUT was not there. Although Commodore PORTER telegraphed me, which telegraph I have, that he would be ready on the 8th day of December—and the troops were ready on that day—yet we waited for the fleet at Fortress Monroe until the 14th day of December, when we sailed from Chesapeake Bay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We arrived at the place of rendezvous, appointed by Admiral PORTER's printed order, on the night of the 15th, and there we waited three days, while the sun never shone more brightly in the heavens, while the sea was never calmer, while the wind was never more zephyr like, until the 18th; but still Admiral PORTER did not come, and the fort at that time was substantially undefended, as its reinforcements did not arrive till the night of the 24th of December. Judge, then, of my surprise when I read one dispatch, first, that the army was not ready soon enough; in another, that we sailed too soon; and again, in another dispatch—for they seem to be fruitful of dispatches—that the powder-boat was prepared by me, and that we waited for it. Fellow-citizens, I have lived with you, man and boy, for thirty years, and I am going to live with you, if you will have me, for thirty years longer. [Great applause.] I have stood before you many times, and I hope to stand before you many times more, to advise with you upon that which is for the good of the country; but, often as I have met you here, no man can say that I ever misrepresented a fact, and when I tell you that I never saw that powder-boat, that all I had to do with it was to order my ordnance officer to turn over to the navy one hundred and fifty (150) tons of powder, and that the whole thing was under the charge of the navy, and was arranged exactly as the navy desired, when they wished and how they wished, you can judge of the truth of the dispatch which states that I proposed the powder-boat. Whoever states it, there is no truth in it. But the powder-boat, it is said, was a failure. Granted, as the powder in it never was wholly set on fire. It was intended that there should be then exploded more powder than ever was exploded before. Powder enough in my judgment to have done very great damage, so much, in fact, that I have the written advice of Admiral PORTER that I should stand out 25 miles, let off the steam and draw the fire from the boiler of my boat before it went off, lest the explosion should blow me up even there. [Laughter and applause.] That suggestion, I say, I have in writing, yet PORTER would intimate I had too much faith in the efficacy of the powder-boat, and that he had no belief in its effect. Certainly, it is admitted that he got his fleet so far away from the scene of the explosion, that for that or some other reason he could not get back again under ten (10) hours thereafter to fire the first shot at the fort after the powder boat exploded. There was a very large quantity of powder, and I am still confident that if it had gone off it would have done great damage. It was intended to place it in bags with fuses running all through it, so that it might be instantaneously exploded in every part. But how was it done? The clock work, the candles, the fuses, everything prepared to ignite it, failed and the only way that it was got off at all was to set fire to the ship at the bow and let it burn up to one end of the mass of powder, the explosion of which sent the other part into the water without being burnt. So that, on my belief, not more than one tenth of the powder on board even did burn, making an explosion indeed which is described as hardly more than would have been felt from a fifteen inch gun. You see, therefore, the experiment was not tried. Some day it may be. At all events the explosion, such as it was, did not hurt, because I was sixty-five miles off, in the harbor of Beaufort, coaling and watering my transports after the storm, relying upon the promise of Admiral PORTER, made to my officers, that he would give me notice, so that I could be present with the troops when it should be determined to blow up the powder-ship, to land and attack the fort under cover of the injury and demoralization caused by the explosion; yet the Admiral blew it up, when he knew I was sixty-five miles off, out of tender consideration for my safety. I suppose, for I know of no other reason why he should have failed to keep his promise except, perhaps, believing that the powder boat would blow up a steamboat twenty-five miles off. The Admiral supposed it would utterly demolish the fort and garrison, and he would only have to land his marines, and put on the works DAVID PORTER, his "X" mark, and hand it over to the army when they arrived, with a claim for prize money. Let me say a word or two about the explosion. In the first place, the powder was expected to at least paralyze the men in the fortification, and it was intended that the army should thereupon immediately land, and take possession of the work. Such being the plan, why explode the powder when the army was 65 miles off? Again, the time for the explosion was to be so chosen that if it paralyzed the men or did any damage to the works, it might be promptly taken advantage of by landing the army and an attack by the navy;—why then blow up the powder at one o'clock at night, yet fail to fire even the first gun from the navy until 12 o'clock next day, thus giving the enemy eleven hours to get over being stunned and to repair any damage that might have been caused by the explosion? Well, a bombardment was opened upon Fort Fisher, and it seemed to be conducted with considerable skill, the fire being directed with a good deal of accuracy. This for one day. Arriving at night, I sent my staff officer to Admiral PORTER to say that I would consult with him about the attack to be made in the morning of the next day. The Admiral sent me word that he was tired, and could not see me that night, but that he would see me or my officers as early the next morning as we were ready, intending to attack a fort, and saying, as we thought, a day's work before us, we did, as we generally do in Lowell, set about it at daylight. Gens. WEITZEL and COMSTOCK went on board the *Malvern* at six o'clock, but the Admiral was not up. They arranged, however, that we should attack at 8 o'clock, but it was 12 o'clock before the navy reported that they had covered the shore so that we could make a landing. I landed 2,200 men. It was a beautiful smooth sea when we landed, but a storm was coming on, and within eight hours after we began landing, the surf rolled so high upon that beach, that no man could get on or off. Not a gun had been landed save boat-howitzers, I sent the ablest engineer officer that I knew, Gen. WEITZEL, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, Engineer of the staff of Gen. GRANT, who had been detailed by the Lieutenant-General himself to go with me upon this expedition, and who did go. I sent those two officers on shore and they both reported to me that the face of the fort was uninjured, and that in their judgment it was useless to assault. Judge then whether I was derelict in my duty to my superiors and to the country, and whether I ought to be hounded down, and a price almost set upon my head, like a wolf, because I did not order an assault which two of the best engineer officers in the United States advised me not to make, and in reference to which one of them said to me, I use his every expression, "If you order it, General, it will be murder." Suppose I had made that assault, after these well-instructed officers had advised me against it, and it had failed, ought not I to have been tried for murder? And I should have been guilty of that crime in the sight of my God and in the eyes of every honest man. Every one would have had a right to join in the cry in that case. Ah, he was a volunteer General, he would not take the good advice offered him by well-instructed army officers. Rash fool, see the result. You, Sir, who had lost a brother—you, madam, who had lost a son in such an assault, could I have looked you in the face, if I had ordered it? Again, it has been said that I was not to go with the expedition; that it was to be commanded by Gen. WEITZEL. Upon that question I might shelter myself under the fact that the department under my command was the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and that the operations were within my department, and so I had a right to go. But I scorn all subterfuge or indirection. I accompanied the expedition with the full knowledge and consent of Gen. GRANT, verbally given. Nay more, if you will examine his orders for the expedition to me, you will see that he says "The execution of the details of this order is intrusted to you and the subordinate officers of your command, not to Gen. WEITZEL alone." Still further, as I have said, Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, Engineer of Gen. GRANT's Staff, was by himself in person detailed to go with me upon that expedition, and left Gen. GRANT's headquarters to go with me down the river on the same boat when I started on the expedition. Again I lay at Fortress Monroe from the 9th of December till the 14th, receiving frequent telegrams from Gen. GRANT, which have been published, while my answers have been suppressed. If you will read these telegrams, you will see that each and every one of them says. "When will you get off?" "When will your expedition sail?" and though I have had frequent conversations with Gen. GRANT upon this, for me, unhappy expedition, yet never by letter, dispatch or by word has Gen. GRANT intimated to me that he did not expect me to accompany the expedition, or chide me for going with it. And last of all, on the 20th day of December, while I lay in Beaufort harbor, as commander of the expedition, I sent a report of progress to Gen. GRANT, which he forwarded to Washington, without a word of dissent that I was not the duly authorized commander of the expedition. The first intimation from any quarter that I ever had that I was not properly there was when I read in the New-York *Herald*, an indorsement upon my official report, which indorsement is in the handwriting of a staff officer of Gen. GRANT, and was not filed in the War Office till seven days after Gen. GRANT's letters to the President, asking for my relief upon other grounds than any action of mine in regard to the Wilmington expedition, but which reasons I am not permitted to state to you, and five days after my farewell order to the Army of the James, the context of which may have been misunderstood, and possibly given offence. Besides what was done there was exactly what Gen. WEITZEL advised. Why was it worse for me to do what Gen. WEITZEL advised and thought right to be done, than it would have been for him to do the same thing himself if he had been there alone? Answer me this and I will take the blame. Now let us see what it is to assault a fort. Let us see what the Commanding General and Admiral has to do in such a case. At Fort Fisher the Admiral was on board his vessel. I was on mine, quite as near the fort as he was, and that was not at all too near for either of us. [Laughter.] Upon such an occasion, the only duty of a Commanding Officer, standing at a safe distance, with his glass in his hand, is to pass his eye over the whole field, and when he thinks the time has come to say to his men, "Forward, make the assault!" certainly it does not require much personal courage in a man to give such an order, but it does require some little courage to follow the dictate of one's own judgment and save the lives of his men, when that judgment tells him that to order an assault would be to sacrifice them. This is indeed trial—this is temptation! At Fort Fisher I did my duty, and as God lives and I live, if it all had to be repeated, with all the knowledge I now have, even unto the stream of obloquy pouring upon my head, as it has poured ever since, I would do so again. If He would give me strength in answer to my prayer: "Lead me not into temptation," to act according to the dictates of my conscience and judgment, for there was every temptation to make the assault at Fort Fisher, and thus take the chance to win honor and glory at sacrifice of my men, and none to forbear to make it and come away. [Great cheering.] But some gentleman may say, why, having determined not to make the assault, did you not stay there and entrench? For three reasons. Let us examine them in a few minutes. But first bear in mind that I have not gone into the newspapers in explanation of this subject, I have not been porter or reporter of it again and again. [Laughter.] No, I have come home here to my neighbors, whose hands I have to take in friendship, with whom I must live, whose children are to grow up with mine, and here I make the explanations that I have to make, then caring not a rappee what is thought of the matter elsewhere. I have encountered worse storms than this before, and have lived through them, and I shall live through this also. [Good, good, and cheers!] Now, then, why did I not lay upon the beach? In the first place, I had made only a partial landing of one-third of my men, and none of my artillery. The sea arose so high that no more men or guns could be landed, and you will see that the rebel Gen. WHITING, in his report, states that a great storm came up that night which injured his garrison very much. The garrison having been under arms all night, to meet our approach, I put on shore 2,200 men, and eight hours afterwards the storm was so severe that I could not get a gun or even a box of bread on shore except by heading the latter up tight in a cask and sending it ashore on a raft. Again, if you will look in one of Admiral PORTER's last reports, you will see that he says, having expended in the bombardment almost the last shot and shell which I had with me, I found it necessary to go back to Beaufort to get a new supply. I should have looked very well, would I not, planting myself upon that beach with a handful of men, with a body of the enemy behind me, (HOKE's division from Richmond,) larger than my whole army, my only support being a navy without ammunition, which was as useless and idle as a "painted ship upon a painted ocean." It took Admiral PORTER until the 14th of January (eighteen days) to get back from Beaufort with his new supply of ammunition, and if my troops had staid there and waited for him, what do you suppose would have happened to us during the time that he was away? But, again, if nothing was to be gained by it, what was the use of staying there at all, and hazarding my men? I had no siege train, yet Lieut.-Gen. GRANT agrees that my preparations and instructions were all correct. I could not besiege the fort. I had only twelve light guns, and I had seventeen heavy guns bearing upon me from the fort; therefore, I could not besiege. What then could I do? Perhaps you will say that I might have stayed there and tried to stop up the river, by opening my guns upon blockade-runners as they passed up and down the river, and I know it seems so from the map; but there was a mile and a half of marsh between me and the river, and notwithstanding all that I could have done the enemy could have reinforced and provisioned Fort Fisher at pleasure, and landed men on all sides of me, and the blockade-runners could have passed backward and forward almost as freely as the rebel rams passed up and down the James River the other day, in spite of the navy. [Laughter.] What else could I have done? Ought I to have stayed there and maintained a landing, so that troops could be landed again? The fact is, I saw that at any time when there was a smooth sea a landing could be easily effected under cover of the guns of the navy, and you remember that Gen. TERRY landed his troops without the loss of a man, what, then, was the use of my staying there? There was none. But, besides, HOKE's division was there, I captured sixty-five of them, and, if I had staid there, I would have been exposed to an overwhelming attack and lost my men without benefit to the service. Besides, by staying there I only kept the enemy there, by going away the enemy went away, supposing the attack to be abandoned, and thus we found no sufficient force to oppose Gen. TERRY. and now fellow-citizens let me state, speaking with the full knowledge that what I say is to be heard abroad over the country, that I am here to-day on the written letter of the Lieutenant-General to the President for my relief, in which letter no word is said of Fort Fisher, nor is there anything alleged against me in relation to the Wilmington expedition as the reason for my being here now, instead of under the log roof of my log cabin, about seven miles from Richmond, where I have spent most of the Winter up to this time. I repeat it, no word is said of Fort Fisher, no word is said of Wilmington, no blame on account of Wilmington is laid upon me in that letter asking for my relief. Why I am here I cannot tell you now, because I am not permitted to give the reason until it shall please the War Department to let them be published. I have applied to have their reasons published, but the application has not yet been granted, and in the meantime, as I am not PORTER's, I shall not sound my own trumpet, at least against orders. [Laughter and applause.] I repeat, then I claim the credit, I claim the glory of not having assaulted Fort Fisher. I understand that there are those who were among my old friends in politics, but who, unfortunately, have lately gone upon the other side, who sneer at me as the Hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher; I accept the title; they do me honor overmuch. What was Big Bethel? It was a skirmish, in which twenty-five men were killed and wounded. But Big Bethel was not Bull Run. Big Bethel was not Fair Oaks. Big Bethel was not Seven Pines. Big Bethel was not the Chickahominy. Big Bethel was a failure, but it was no disaster. No West Point General commanded there. I claim credit for this—that when we of the volunteer army of the United States make failures, we do not make disasters. Stop a moment and compare the battles I have named with Big Bethel. Why, at these there were more men slaughtered and homes made desolate than there were leaves on the trees and the forest around Big Bethel, not to be numbered. But I am the hero of Fort Fisher, too. Well, Fort Fisher was not Fredericksburgh; Fort Fisher was not Chancellorsville; Fort Fisher was not the Wilderness; Fort Fisher was not Cold Harbor. A volunteer General commanded at Fort Fisher at each attack. One was without result, but no disaster. The last was a success. All honor to Gen. TERRY and his brave volunteer soldiers. Again, it is charged upon us that we did not make so big a hole in the Dutch Gap Canal as we ought to have made. It may be that we did not, although the Dutch Gap Canal was a success, make so large a hole as made by the explosion of the mine at Petersburgh, last summer; but, thank God, neither did we fill uselessly that hole up with American dead until it ran blood. [Renewed applause.] I am, therefore, content, nay, I claim to be the hero of the comparatively bloodless attacks on Big Bethel, and the wholly bloodless failure of Fort Fisher; and though I do not claim to be the source of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, of the Chickahominy, of the Wilderness, of Coal Harbor, nor of that charnel-house of useless dead in the mire before Petersburgh, I am prepared to take the issue, and hereafter, fellow-citizens, when you bear me to that little inclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my last resting place, I pray you put over me for my epitaph: "Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and who never commanded the Army of the Potomac." I ask for nothing else. [Great applause.] My connection being severed with the Army of the James, the telegraph informs us that it is to be incorporated with the Army of the Potomac, and its history as a distinct organization has ceased, probably forever. Of the wisdom of that incorporation I will express no opinion, and mark I have criticised the act of no man. I beg your pardon; I have criticised no army men I have defended myself, explained my own acts, and contrasted them with others. They may be right, while I was wrong, although I have thought fit, in the course of my remarks, to blow off with a breath the froth which is always the accompaniment of lively porter. [Laughter and applause.] And now, passing from that which is personal to my own actions, you perhaps desire that I should say something upon the prospects of of the country in the future. Mark me, my friends, whatever happens to me, will only incite me to renewed efforts in behalf of my country. If she wants my services at any, at all times, in any capacity, however humble, they shall be as freely rendered in the future as in the past. And whatever mistakes I may have made—whatever mistakes other Generals have made—whatever mistakes the Administration may have made—is not for us to remember these, or allow them for a moment to affect our actions. It is the country we serve—it is the Union to which our allegiance is due, and however men in power to-day may make mistakes, it is no reason why we should hold back a single effort in support of the war. If all men had been perfect this rebellion had not existed. It was the imperfection of men that brought it upon us, and through imperfect men it must be brought to an end; therefore, let every man gird himself for still greater efforts: do not be carried away by any delusive cry of peace, for the time of peace is not yet come. All attempts to get peace by negotiation until the army of General LEE either capitulates or is whipped, is as useless as to attempt to break down the stubborn spirit of the child who successfully resists your authority. Therefore this cry of peace should lull no man into security. See to it that the armies are filled up; see to it that recruiting goes on of good men who will stay in the army after they get there—such men as you send from Lowell—good men, true men. I see no desire for peace on the part of the rebels in the appointing of Gen. LEE Generalissimo, nor in the recent raid by the rebel iron-clads down the James River upon the communications of Gen. GRANT. These are not peaceful movements. They mean war and bitter war, for another, and I trust, a last campaign. But though I speak thus of the cry of peace, I have no doubt of our ultimate success, neither have I any doubt that the rebel masters will arm their slaves, let me tell you the negro makes a very excellent soldier. There is little doubt, on the other hand, that the negro soldiers of the rebels will not fight the negro soldiers on our side, and we have the advantage of being first in the field. Even discipline will not bring him to this, although it may bring him to fight the white soldier of our side. This movement will be the last, the final blow struck by the rebel lion, and in my judgment the blow will be unsuccessful; and from this we shall have a lasting peace, provided we deal justly by all men white and black. [Loud applause.] And upon no other terms, my friends, can you have peace, fair play, justice, equality before the law for black and white. A peace on that basis will stand. Without that basis it will never stand. Therefore, my friends, I say again, not looking to peace, but to the ultimate result of the next campaign, gird on your armor, do everything you can to sustain the Government and to sustain the President as the head of the Government. He is honest, patriotic, capable and able, and will do all he can in his position for the country [Loud and long-continued applause.] And if his officers execute as well as he conceives, we shall have no difficulty. Now, then, one thing further I would oppose in every way, so far as my voice and vote would go, the present method of filling up our armies, by offering very large bounties. These bounties do not get the best men. This is the universal rule. The expenditure for these bounties is putting a load of taxation upon every laboring man, that he will feel deeply and strongly hereafter, and his children's children after him. We have swung away from the Constitution and the laws as established by the Fathers in raising of our armies. The Constitution provides that every man between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled, and that as many as are necessary should be drafted for the defence of the country possibly as the law drafts as many as are necessary to serve on duty and for other purposes of Government. And when we swing away from that, we give up the doctrines of the Fathers. We are beginning now to reap the fruits of this policy in the piling up of debts which which will greatly embarrass hereafter. Therefore let us look to it then, filling up our armies we get away from this system of bounties. Therefore, my friends, it was, that on another occasion, in connection with another bloodless expedition of the Army of the James, to which I did not call your attention, I had the honor to make a proposition to the country. Three thousand men of the Army of the James went to New-York about the 1st of November last, where they said to the mob of that city, "peace, be still," and everything was as quiet there, in the heat of an excited election, as it is here and now in this peaceful meeting. [Applause.] Then and there, fellow-citizens, I had the honor to say that I would offer to the rebels full and free pardon and amnesty for the past, if they would lay down their arms and submit to the laws. Even that proposition was misunderstood. I proposed to give them a full and free pardon, if they would submit to the laws. Why? Because whatever the result of the war, maybe you will never catch the leaders of the rebellion, and the country will never come to the point of punishing those who are not leaders, and therefore you may as well make a virtue of necessity. But it has been said you put in your proposition nothing looking to the emancipation of the negro; but when I said, "Submit to the laws," I believed slavery dead, and assumed as a lawyer, and believed then, as I believe now, that the proclamation of President LINCOLN, in the circumstances under which it was issued, declaring the negro free, is the law of the land; and those who doubted and cavilled upon that point were men who were not as strong of faith as I, and, who, therefore, did not understand it. I said, further, if these men do not submit to the laws and come back to take their places under the Government in a given time they forfeit all rights. If they would submit, all necessity of raising any more by draft or by bounty, and burdening the people with heavy taxes and debt was obviated. If they would not submit any proposition was instead of taxing ourselves any more to give bounties for men to take and then run away with. I say to the South, these lands of yours shall be the bounties of our soldiers when they shall have earned them, to be enjoyed by them as an inheritance to them and their heirs for ever. Such a population would save us from future trouble it would give a loyalty to the South which would rebel no more forever. Those who object to confiscating the property of the rebels for the benefit of loyal soldiers wish to see the war go on, and have no desire for a sterling and lasting peace; but give the rebel land and property to the loyal soldier, whether white, black or gray, as a reward for taking from those who have made it a curse to the nation, instead of the blessing which God intended it to be and you will be crowded with soldiers to end the war at once. Thus my friends I may be radical. I may be in advance on this question, but again repeat it that every man may ponder upon it. Let us instead of giving bounties which makes every man we send to the army cost a thousand dollars—every regiment cost a million, besides their arms and equipments. Let us take that which we are fighting for, and make the property and lands of the South the bounties of our soldiers, instead of paying them ourselves. Mr. Mayor, I have perhaps too discursively, and too much at length, and in rather a different manner from the accustomed course taken on such occasions toward those who have the kindness to honor me, gone over past events in which I have been engaged during my absence. I was ordered to report to Lowell, and I know no better way to report to you than face to face, as I have done. More than that, Sir. Coming out with my fellow-citizens to do me honor, I felt that you had a right to know whether your welcome home to your neighbor was well bestowed. I knew you would look with kindly pity on my error of judgment; I knew that you would pass over anything wrong, coming from the head alone, and I knew the greeting I should get if you knew the heart was right; therefore I determined you should know exactly the manner in which I have attempted to do my duty and that I came back to you as you know the man that went away from you. I hope that the bravery of the gallant TERRY, whom I regard as my brother, and in whose success I rejoice as in that of a brother, will take Wilmington, and help to bring you the speedy return of your former prosperity. I think we may say with safety that we shall be able, in another year, to resume the cotton manufactories of the city under as favorable auspices as before, while I am with you here at home or abroad. Never has the interest and welfare of our city been other than the subject of my thoughts; so much so, I believe, that it has come to be somewhat a reproach to me That I gather round me all Lowell men whenever I can, and wherever I may by it is quite true. I know them thoroughly. I know their good qualities. I know their capabilities, and I am willing always that our work shall be examined. From the 19th of April when the Lowell regiment went through Baltimore, and came back into Baltimore, bringing peace to that city and freedom to Maryland; to the time a Lowell regiment went to New-Orleans; to the time they returned under their gallant Colonel; how they wrought and fought, the work of the men of Lowell will bear examination abroad as it will at home. Mr. Mayor, returning to you, whom I have been proud to call my friend for almost a quarter of a century, and to you, my friends and neighbors, coming here to greet my return home, let me say in conclusion, be pleased to accept my most heartfelt thanks for your kindness, and allow me to bid you a kind, cordial, thankful good night.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Quiet Along the Lines—Execution of a Deserter—Important Orders from Gen. Meade.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Friday evening, says quiet still continues along the lines—the only variation of the monotony being some occasional picket-firing in front of the Ninth Corps, near the Appomattox.

To-day another deserter was executed at City Point, the event attracting a large concourse of spectators. The name of the culprit was NEWEL W. ROOT, alias George H. Harris, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, who was found guilty of deserting to the enemy.

The following orders have just been issued from these headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 24.

To the end that a proper spirit of emulation may be aroused among the enlisted men of this army, and meritorious conduct recognized and rewarded, furloughs will be granted to such men as by attention to duty, proficiency in drill, conduct on the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses and equipments, have proved themselves to be the best soldiers in the brigades to which they are attached. The following will be the rule of apportionment and selection:

To each 1,000 men present for duty in each brigade, one furlough, and if the excess is over 500. two furloughs, on selections made by the Brigade Commander.

Should the excess not reach five hundred, a furlough will be forwarded representing such excess in the deficient brigades of the division, and if the total exceeds five hundred, one furlough will be selected by the Division Commander. Such furloughs will be for twenty-five days, will state that they are for soldierly conduct under the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the 27th day of each month, for action at these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

The next order is as follows;

It having been reported to the Major-General commanding that the colors of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor, the right to carry other colors, of which this regiment was deprived by General Orders No. 37, Sept. 28, 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby restored.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

The Moravian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 29.

The *Moravian* sailed at 10:45 last night, for Londonderry and Liverpool.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Camp Life in Winter—Visitors—Wives and Sweethearts—The Enemy—Reconnoissances—One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York Volunteers—Flag Presentation Promotions.

WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

The weather continues clear, and so cold as to render any movement of the troops impracticable even if the exigencies of the service should seem to require it; nothing short of an attack by the enemy would cause an order to be issued for the troops to turn out under arms, I imagine. The attempts made to improve the leisure time by drilling, on account of the chilling blasts, were feeble efforts, and soon abandoned. In a quiet state all are comfortably situated. Officers and men have constructed comfortable log huts, and in the cavalry divisions the houses are protected from the rude wintry blasts by the construction of brush fences. In the construction of some of the more pretentious cabins much ingenuity is displayed, and many of these are really more comfortable as a place to live in than the cheap modern houses put up in civil life.

No enemy being near to alarm the camp, every one is assiduously at work making themselves as happy as possible. A large number of officers and men are absent on leave, while many are content to remain, having their wives or friends here on a visit. The streets of Winchester on pleasant days are quite lively, owing to the large number of visitors present from the North. A large majority of these visitors are ladies who have been brought here by their friends in the army.

Several reconnoissances have recently been made by the cavalry in different directions without finding any force of the enemy. While their scouts come within sight of our camps, it is pretty certain they have no force nearer than Staunton, with pickets at or near New-Market, on the main pike, and Milford, in Luray Valley. Lieut.-Col. SEELY, of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry, while outside of the lines a few days since with a foraging party, captured two rebel soldiers, who satisfied the authorities that they were deserters. They left Gordonsville only a few days ago, and give, if possible, a more gloomy picture of affairs in rebeldom than the Charleston *Mercury*. In their opinion all the leaders, from JEFF. DAVIS down, have nearly run mad over their recent disasters.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, now commanded by Col. PECK, is stationed in Winchester. This regiment was raised principally in Brooklyn, New-York, under the auspices of the Police Commissioners, and has seen much hard service—particularly in Louisiana. Lieut.-Col. HOLBROOK, formerly connected with the Brooklyn police, has just returned from that city, bringing with him the new stand of colors presented to the regiment by the authorities of Brooklyn. The old colors, tattered and torn, have been returned to the place from whence they came, and have, ere this, probably, been deposited with other trophies of the war. The new colors are equal, if not superior, to anything in the field. The Star-spangled Banner bears upon its folds the following-named battles in which the regiment participated: Camp Bisland, April 12 and 13, 1863; Port Hudson, invested May 24, surrendered July 8, assaulted May 27 and June 14; Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; Pleasant Hill, April 9; Monett's Bluff, (Cane River crossing,) April 23; Mausura Plains, June 16. The other flag is made of pure white silk, with heavy golden bullion, fringe, cord and tassels. In the centre is neatly worked in floss silk the Goddess of Liberty, with appropriate surroundings. The two guidons are got up in similar style.

The following-named non-commissioned officers, members of the Color Guard, have been severely wounded while carrying the old colors. Such men will not disgrace themselves or the new and beautiful colors they have just received: Sergts. J. Cary, at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; G. Kendrick, at Sabine Crossroads, April 8, 1864; Corps. William Eccles, at Sabine Crossroads, April 8, 1864; Patrick Kelly, at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864; John W. King, at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864; Edward Clifton, at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864; J. Gregory, at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1863.

The following promotions have recently been made:

Major M. T. Holbrook to Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Green, deceased; Assistant Surgeon N. A. Baldwin to Surgeon, *vice* Singleton, resigned; Dr. J. Sweeney to Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Baldwin, promoted.

E. A. PAUL.

All Quiet—Promotions in the Army—The Medical Director's Office—A Roster of the Dead—First Connecticut Cavalry—Third New-Jersey Cavalry—Second Ohio Cavalry.

WINCHESTER, Va., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Everything remains quiet in this department so far as active military operations are concerned. A few strolling detachments of rebel cavalry still infest the mountains on both sides of the valley, and occasionally threaten railway trains, or make a small demonstration upon a foraging party; but since the last raid made by ROSSER upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Western Virginia, no large force of the enemy has threatened our lines. MOBLEY, with his band of robbers—for they are considered such by their own relatives and neighbors—still infest the Blue Ridge and tries to play MOSBY in a small way. The armed men that find a place of security in the North Mountain are outlaws, and are not even recognized by JEFF. DAVIS & Co. At present their operations are confined to robbing the inhabitants near them.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

Few people fully realize the immense amount of labor in the Medical Director's office of a place like this, where complete records are kept of everything worth recording, pertaining to thousands of men killed, wounded or sick from disease. To manage such an office, a man must not only be energetic, but he must be intelligent, and be possessed of no small executive ability. At the office of Dr. HAYDEN, Medical Director, at this point, (which is a model office) the name of every soldier killed or wounded, or who has been sick and reported, can be found recorded, and can be referred to in an instant; the whole history of each case, so far as is known, can there be ascertained. As the door of this office is entered, the visitor finds himself within a space inclosed by a light railing, to prevent him from intruding upon the clerks and assistants seated at tables on the opposite side of the room. Ask if John Doe has been killed, and your attention is directed to a roster of the dead upon the wall at your left. If he has been buried, there the name will be found, and against it the number of his grave—all are numbered, so that if the head-board is gone, the place of burial and body can easily be found. At a table on the other hand is a map of Winchester, showing the locations of burial places, public offices, public buildings and streets, so that a stranger, by consulting it, can easily find the place he seeks. Much trouble has this single map saved persons in search of friends who have passed through a surgeon's hands. On the same table, too, are to be found maps or charts of the different grave-yards, showing the exact location and number of each grave, of which the list on the wall is a key. A visitor comes in: his soldier-son was sick or wounded when last heard from. On another table near at hand is a pile of books; the name of the missing person is given, and an attendant opens a book marked "Register of Sick and Wounded," and there finds the name recorded, with rank, company, regiment, hospital number, age, date when admitted, from what General Hospital transferred; diagnosis, in surgical cases: the seat and character of wound or injury; on what occasion wounded; nature of missile, (round or conical bullet, solid shot, bayonet or sword); treatment—amputation, (date of,) excision, other operations, simple dressings; when returned to duty, to Invalid Corps, to other hospitals, City or State; furloughed, deserted, discharged from service, death (date of); readmitted—from furlough or desertion; remarks—cause of death, discharge, or of transfer to Invalid Hospital. Such is the complete description of every one of the thousands of soldiers whose names are entered in this series of books.

Another set of books is used exclusively for "surgical operations," under the following heads: Hospital number, name of patient, rank, company, regiment, age, date of admission to hospital, description, date of wound or injury, on what occasion received, date of operation; amputation—flap, circular, &c.; excision—extent of incision, parts removed, &c.; other operations; anæsthetic; condition of injured parts at time of operation; progress, treatment, &c.; result, cause of death; remarks, name and rank of operator, post-mortem observations, &c. The above is only a portion of what is done with the case of every patient, but it is sufficient to give the uninitiated an idea of the labor done in this office. These books are all indexed.

Through the kindness of Medical Director HAYDEN I am enabled to furnish a full list—which is annexed—of all the soldiers buried in this vicinity. It is believed that the fate of many of these dead heroes is not known to their friends.

E. A. PAUL.

A ROSTER OF THE UNION DEAD, STILL REMAINING BURIED AT OR NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.

"What a world were this,
How unendurable its weight, if they
Whom Death hath sundered did not meet again!"

The bodies of the following named persons are interred on the Romney Pike, near the residence of S TIDBALL:

J Van Arnsdale, Co I, 15th
L L Goodrich, Co B, 11th
Geo Sherwood, Co A, 6th Marines—died Sept 22.
Frank Laggart, Co D, 7th Marines—died Sept 22.
Joseph Walden, Co C, 98th Penn—died Sept 22.
Corp Moses Ames, Co H, 37th Mass—died Sept 22.
Benj Saunders, Co H, 122d N Y—died Sept 22.
E B Wallack, Co E, 126th Ohio—died Sept 23.
Corp Clessch Cameron, Co A, 11th Vt—died Sept 23.
J R Osenbaugh, Co H, 102d Penn—died Sept 23.
Daniel Kiter, Co B, 87th Penn—died Sept 23.
A M Osborne, Co G, 128th N Y—died Sept 24.
Corp J H Fisk, Co K, 11th Vt—died Sept 24.
John Campbell, Co H, 102d Penn—died Sept 25.
J S Kunkle, Co G, 87th Penn—died Sept 25.
Levi Correl, Co G, 67th Penn—died Sept 26.
Corp J Sherman, Co G, 13th Conn—died Sept 27.
Marcellus Russell, Co H 11th Vt—died Sept 27.
Joseph Stead, Co H, 9th N Y—died Sept 27.
Sergt Martin R Reed, Co E, 6th Md—died Sept 29.
E Faust, Co I, 93d Penn—died Sept 30.
Frank Minor, Co K, 11th Vt—died Oct 3.
Jacob Bryon, Co A, 9th NY—died Oct 3.
L B Lawson, Co F, 128th N Y—died Oct 4.
J J Trenham, Co A, 122d N Y—died Oct 5.
Jas Hawkins, Co D, 14th N J—died Oct 11.
Jas G Mathews, Co F, 14th N J—died Oct 12.
Corp Saml Forrester, Co E, 65th N Y—Oct 13.
Jacob G Price, Co C, 122d Ohio—died Oct 17.

INTERED IN BURYING GROUND EAST OF WINCHESTER.

John Swisher, Co B, 9th Ohio.
Nathan Newton, Co F, 2d West Virginia.
Francis H Moscoe, Co. H, 5th New-York Artillery.
James H McCoy, Co I, 21st Ohio.
J Cunningham, Co H, 14th West Virginia.
J Kaufman, Co E, 23d Ohio.
Wm Litch, Co I, 36th Ohio.
— Rowden, Co B, 23d Ohio.
R A Smith, Co A, 123d Ohio.
Thos Hanlan, Co H, 36th Ohio.
A Shuey, Co C, 93d Penn.
J Andrews, Co D, 11th Penn.
P Harvey, Co E, 23d Penn
J T Fairchild, Co K, 77th New-York.
H Vandal, Co A, 6th Vt.
R G Nelson, Co H, 9th N Y Artillery.
Unknown, 126th Ohio.
A F Walks, (rebel,) Co E, 49th N C.
James Cranston.
James O'Reilly, Co I, N Y.
Timothy Lomey, Co E, 160th N Y.
James F McCullough, Co K, 114th N Y.
L M Goffard, Co D, 114th NY.
Jas Hangard, Co G, 34th Ohio.
Willard Lawrence, Co B, 14th N H.
Corp Geo W Tucker, Co H, 14th N H.
John Guild, Co C, 153d N Y.
Sergt N H French, Co H, 29th Maine.
Washington Adams, Co H, 159th N Y.
James McGrady, 5th N Y.
Thomas McGauley, Co K, 2d Vermont.
A J McGuire, Co C, 161st O.
Albert J Holmes, Co G, 113th Ohio.
Simon Shiseker, Co K, 8th Vermont.
James Morrison, Co I, 87th Pennsylvania.
Capt A Trimbell, Co D, 108th Ohio.
Dexter Taylor, Co K, 37th Massachusetts.
George Shaw, Co G, 26th Massachusetts.
Evan H Dale, Co D, 14th N H.
Eli Moates, Co F, 15th Va.
Thomas Feeley, Co H, 23d Illinois.
Sergt L H Avery, Co A, 34th Ohio.
Sergt Orlando J Ellsworth, 114th N Y.
S G Lord, Co K, 34th Mass.
Daniel P Tyson, Co H, 119th Penn.
Johannes Baldwin, Co C, 14th Virginia.
James H Story, Co D, 114th New-York.
G W Eckherdt, Co B, 49th Penn.
Frank McNeal, Co E, 114th N Y.
Wm Bussing, Co K, 11th Ind.
Capt Minus, 17th Ind Baty.
Jacob Leach, Co A, 82d Pa.
Lawrence Scott, Co B, 122d N Y.
Robt Sortier, Co A, 15th N J.
S C Warner, Co F, 91st Ohio.
James Clements, Co C, 23d Ohio.
C C Rinkle, Co I, 23d Ohio.
Wm G Sufutt, Co G, 159th Penn.
Franklin Master, Co H, 14th Penn.
Buffington Bouch, Co B, 159th Penn.
Charles Mitchell, Co C, 13th Penn.
Wm Tewell, Co A, 15th Va.
Henry Bonus, Co H, 34th Me.
Joshua Mon, Co H, 15th N J.
Joseph A Swift, Co E, 36th Mass.
Corp Luke Allen, Co K, 2d N Y Art.
Lewis Banning, Co A, 122d N Y.
Ed Languilback, Co C, 104th Penn.
Jenay Dutey, Co I, 6th Mich Cavalry.
George Davis, Battery L, 5th U S Artillery.
Wm Finley, Co H, 12th Penn
S E Courtright, Co G, 8th N Y Heavy Artillery.
[illegible]h W Parker, 5th Vt.
Andrew Scott, Co A, 1st Mich Cavalry.
Wm Snaffer.
Richard D Severs, Co K, 36th Ohio.
Wm Vandersdolen, Co F, 23d Ohio.
Samuel Bailey, Co I, 2d Vt.
Sergt Thomas Phelan, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Joseph M Camp, 11th Ind.
Benj Wentworth, 12th Me.
Corp John H Boughton, 2d U S Artillery.
John A McCannick, Co H, 49th Penn.
Unknown, Infantry, 6th A C
Henry Horner, Co G, 54th Penn.
Stephen Weisterter, Co F, 2d Mass Cav
Albert M Levilles, Co F, 2d Conn Art
Unknown, 6th A C.
Stephen W Spears, Co B, 28th Maine.
Jas Collins, Co B, 2d Mass.
Joseph Bickman, Co I, 25th N Y Cav.
Corp Unknown, 19th A C
Wm H Roberts, Co F, 153d N Y.
Wm Monks, Co G, 15th N Y.
Unknown, 19th A C.
Adolphus Leitz, 19th A C.
Andrew Decker, Co F, 65th N Y.
Unknown, 19th A C.
Ruster Wilter, Co F, 184th N Y.
Albert G Park, Co K, 11th W Va.
E B Carnady, Co C, 18th Ind.
Alexander Drake Co I, 1st N Y Drag.
Sergt. A Howarth, Co G, 131st N Y.
Stewart F Ely, Co G, 22d Iowa.
John Davenport, Co E, 7th Mich Cav.
G Wood, 5th N Y Heavy Artillery.
Aaron Speakley, Co A, 116th Ohio.
Jno W Carmichael, Co H, 24th Iowa
Robt E Gritman, Co F, 114th N Y.
John Hooper, Co C, 122d Ohio.
Atkin Brown, Co K, 30th Mass.
John Mackin, alias John McWilliams, Co D, 65th N Y.
Edwin Walton, Co. D, 14th N H.
A J Halton, Co C, 29th Me.
Corpl E B Leach, Co K, 26th Mass.
Chas Nickols, Co H, 104th Mass.
Henry Lawrence, Co I, 1st Mass.
Wm R Larcom, Co B, 22d N Y Cav.
Sergt Levi Bailey, Co K, 30th Mass.
H Greenhart, Co C, 9th Ct.
Sergt Geo W Reynolds, Co H, 22d Iowa.
Sergt Oscar Eastman, Co M, 1st Mich Cav.
James Edgely, Co D, 2d Vt.
Alexander Vengles, Co C, 15th New-York.
J G Bowman, Co B, 14th NH
Chas Plant, Co F, 184th NY
Julius Mitchell, Co L, 6th N York Heavy Artillery.
Wm P Canlers, Co H, 26th Massachusetts.
Fred Deekman, Co E, 41st New-York.
John Ganley, Co C, 95th Penn
Wm Spicer, Co D, 114th NY
Addison Oliver, Me Battery
Gilbert Bucannon, Co A, 10th Virginia.
Sam'l Ginnshaw, Co H, 6th New-York.
George Davis, Co H, 1st Me.
Chas Wendtle, Co E, 153d NY
Lieut Geo B Benton, Co B, 12th Vermont.
Adyen Meeker, Co D, 15th N York.
A W Henderson, Co E, 123d Ohio.
Morris March, Co M, 3d Mass
John H Reavil, Co D, 123d O
Michael Talley, Co A, 3d Mass
Geo Scare, Co B, 10th Ohio.
Geo Fursin, Co A, 37th Mass.
Unknown, 139th Penn.
J Bryan, Co A, 15th N J.
J Edwards, Co I, 106th N Y.
P Dunn, Co F, 4th N J.
R Vankelly, New-York.
Foster Whitney, Co A, 9th New-York Artillery.
J Light, Co F, 2d Va Cav.
W Rotarf, Co I, 49th Penn.
W Bougher, Co I, 14th Va.
F Godchill, Co I, 153d N Y.
J C Sours, Co A, 9th N Y.
G Hutchins, Co H, 153d N Y.
J Shotwell, Co F, 13th Va.
Capt F M Berry, Co H, 2d Connecticut Artillery.
J Smith, Co R, 11th N Y.
H Atwood, Co R, 14th N H.
J Heister, Co E, 49th Penn.
O Bishop, Co G, 87th Penn.
Lieut J A Boasts, Co B, 22d Iowa.
H T Timolai, Co G, 131st NY
Hugh McDivitt, 3d US Cav
Chas J Steve, Co D, 114th New-York.
Geo Stoddard, Co H, 11th Ind.
James R Francisco, Co K, 6th Mich Cav.
John T Thompson.
Unknown, Co L, 3d Mich Cav.
Sagar Martin, Co C, 9th N Y Cav.
John Curry, 5th U S Cav.
W Tenny, Co H, 5th Mich Cav.
Smith, (rebel,) 61st La
James McHugh, Co K, 1st U S Cav.
Edwin Dunphanney, Co A, 7th Mich Cav.
Jas Polhemus, Co F, 10th NJ.
Dis, Co K, 30th Mass.
James McDevitt, 64th Penn.
Joshua Misen, Co F, 116th O.
Samuel Barnes, Co A, 34th Ohio.
Daniel McCarty, 26th Mass.
Oliver Long, Co G, 49th Penn.
M R Maltby, Co D, 147th New-York.
Corp John Scott, Co A, 156th New-York.
James McKee, Co C, 28th Iowa.
Wm H Larrett, Co A, 7th Maine.
Chas Rodgers, Co A, 3d NY.
F C Nickols, Co F, 159th New-York.
John L R Murphy, Co C, 91st Ohio.
James Vanlumb, Co G, 2d Conn Heavy Artillery.
Isaac P Ball, Co F, 128th New-York.
Corp C F Bumgardner, Co D, 24th Iowa.
Charles Russell, Co B, 37th Mass.
Sergt Adam C Loder, Co A, 18th Indiana.
Walter Bortior, Co I, 2d Connecticut.
James O'Brien, Co I, 26th Mass.
Charles H Clark, Co I, 14th N H.
Ed A Broach, Co G, 6th Vt.
C M Westfall, Co D, 24th Iowa.
Averfield, Co F, 91st Ohio.
Sam'l Goodlow, Co D, 24th Iowa.
John M Shursk, Co I, 10th W Va.
Wm Rout, Co F, 16th N Y.
J B Johnson, 93d Penn.
Marshall C Knapp, Co K, 34th Mass.
W W Baxter, Co K, 28th Iowa.
Marshal Richardson, Co D, 1st Penn Art.
John Duffries.
Andrew J Henderson, Co E, 12th Me.
Saml Turner, Co B, 106th N Y.
John L Cortez, Co H, 106th N Y.
John Murphy, Co F, 34th Mass.
Ed H Clarendon, Co F, 26th Mass.
Jacob McMaster, Co H, 11th Va.
A G Miller, Co G, 95th N Y.
Unknown, Infantry, 6th A C
Unknown, Co D, 8th Vt.
Tuniss Smith, Co D, 1st N Y Dragoons
Henry Shaw, 71st N Y.
Unknown, 6th A C.
Enoch P Gray, Co E, 5th Me Battery.
Patrick O'Donnell, Co B, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Jacob Wabriel, 5th U S Artillery.
James McKee, Co A, 114th N Y.
Unknown, 19th A C.
Edward Morril, Co B, 6th Vt.
John Woodworth, Co B, 11th Vt.
Unknown, 19th A C.
O P Kritzer, Co B, 14th N H
Unknown, 19th A C.
H J Pickham, Co I, 75th N Y
Chas A Gleason, Co L, 3d Mass Cavalry.
WmCheever, Co A, 30th Mass.
Corp S P Holt, Co A, 14th N H.
Corp C A Ball, Co A, 14th N H.
Fred Meitz, Co B, 102d Pa.
Jacob Miller, 247th Penn.
Wm Morgan, Co H, 87th Penn
Henry G Hill, Co B, 2d Vt.
Sergt John H Williams, Bat D, 1st Vt Art.
Richard Burke, Co I, 131st N Y.
Thomas Sprague, Co C, 1st Maine.
Thos McMann, Co E, 6th N Y H Art.
Hiram Tohn, Co C, 93d Pa.
Daniel Collingwood, Co G, 28th N Y.
Wm H Dunham, Co F, 114th N Y.
Sergt Philip Winsteter, Co E, 28th Iowa.
James P Barnes, Co H, 13th Va.
Sergt Wm A Jones, Co E, 67th Penn
Lieut Thos Burns, Co K, 96th Penn.
Daniel I Wesley, Co K, 128th N Y.
Wm Vail, Co A, 2d N Y Cav
W A Barnes, Co A, 5th Va.
Patk Mullen, Co H, 114th N Y.
Jas Switzer, Co K, 2d Vt.
Martin Sheas, Co K, 116th N Y.
Peter Siluis, Co G, 67th Pa.
John Canlin, Co B, 67th Pa.
Thos McDonald, Co A, 160th N Y.
Henry D Harden, Co C, 49th N Y.
S S Staneker, Co C, 11th W Va.
Orlando C Towers, Co B, 1st Me.
Chas Rodman, Co H, 2d Mass Cav.
Wm Franks, Co C, 24th Iowa.
Orter P Knitzer, Co B, 14th N H.
Fayette Howell, Co L, 1st Mich Cav.
Sergt Wm T Ewell, Co C, 38th Mass.
Sergt Wm C Laird, Co B, 7th Mich Cav.
Saml C Wyatt, Co C, 1st U S Cav.
L D Hale, Co C, 12th Me.
Lysdell Petit, Co C, 18th Pa Cav.
John Rudolph, Co D, 156th New-York.
Norman Fox, Co R, 122d NY
Fred Hagolan, Co F, 13th Massachusetts.
Frank Dawson, Co I, 1st US Cavalry.
Woolney Tidball, Co H, 122d Ohio.
Edward Bryant, Co F, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Redfus Proctor, Co B, 90th New-York.
Alex Duffield, Co B, 43d NY
Geo B Temples, Co D, 30th Massachusets.
R Grunlee, Co G, 28th Iowa.
Miron P Warren, Co B, 8th Vermont.
Unknown.
Thomas W Tweedle, Co E, 115th New-York.
Thomas T Knox, Co E, 1st Maine.
Jeremiah Healy, — 13th Vt.
George H Butler Co A, 29th Maine.
Wm Hewell, Co K, 10th Va.
Hiram Crossider, Co F, 128th New-York.
J Grabb, Co C, 47th Penn.
J D Lewis, Co R, 8th Vt.
Eben Sullivan, Co E, 3d Va.
FrdRavenhoist, Co C, 2d NY.
HowardFisher, Co H, 10th NJ
EliFDavis, Co A, 14th W Va.
Anson Patch, Co C, 11th Vt.
J J Colby, Co A, 34th Mass.
Pat Hogan, Co F, 9th N Y.
R F Carr, Co H, 11th Va.
J H Dorohn, Co B, 53d Pa.
A H Inman, Co E, 18th Ind.
James Roun. —
L A Carman, Co A, 24th Iowa.
H E Miller, Co B, 1st Vt Cav.
N Francht, Co F, 14th Maine.
L F Carpenter, Co H, 90th N Y.
Jesse Berry, Co F, 10th Va.
C C Springer Co A, 184th N Y.
James Mooney, 11th Ind.
Wm Jepsom
Samuel Elright, Co E, 49th Penn.
Albert Page, Co H, 29th Me.
Sergt M B Nickols, Co I, 24th Iowa.
John Dealy, Co A, 3d Vt.
Levi Courtney, Co D, 36th Ohio.
Thomas L Geer, Co A, 8th Vermont.
Benj F Aker, Co F, 14th W. Virginia
Daniel F Bailey, Co K, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Benj F Leach, Co A, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Barney Helin, Co G, 102d Penn.
O D Brown, Co L, 10th N Y Heavy Artillery.
L S Edley, Co H, 19th N Y.
Arthur Blood, Co K, 1st N H
Ruben Miller, Co H, 121st New-York.
W Schereyer, Co H, 25th N Y Cavalry.
E Hurlburt, Co B, 3d N Y Cavalry.
E C Meyers, Co G, 15th N J.
D G Dorgoth, Co I, 2d Vt.
Charles Gorton, Co H, 114th N Y
Joseph W Jones, Co I, 7th Mich Cavalry.
Fred A Spaulding, Co H, 28th Massachusetts.
D Loucks, Co R, 106th N Y.
Alfred Taylor, Co I, 15th N J.
Francis Spriggs, Co K, 5th Va.
Ano Braus, Co H, 46th Pa.
Wm Read, Co I, 11th Vt.
H L Adams, Co D, 18th Pa Cv.
L E Harris, Co A, 184th NY.
S Y Miller, Co G, 93d Penn.
Sam W Fox, Co E, 175th NY.
John F Prouts, Co H, 8th Vt.
J Manning, Co H, 25th N Y Cv.
Ed Luchwick, Co F, 6th Md.
John Rush, Co H, 5th N Y Cv.
Philip C Secomb, Co H, 9th N Y Heavy Artillery.
E Pickett, Co A, 1st — Art.
Richard Thompson, Co H, 114th N Y.
Geo Osborne, Co —5th NY.
Richard Drane, 12th Va.
Patrick McNulty, Co A, 25th N Y Cavalry.
Russell Clements, Co D, 11th N Y.
Edward Miller, Co G, 4th New-Jersey.
Girdon Davidson, Co B, 2d Conn H Artillery.
Stephen Burch, Co M, 6th U S Cavalry.
Richard Noll, Co E, 17th Penn Cavalry.
M Moran, Co E, 106th N Y.
H Desmond.
Jos H Skillens, Co G, 31st Maine.
S P Brown, Co I, 6th N Y H Artillery.
Morris Monk, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
Jacob B Henry, Co H, 14th Penn.
John A Giles, Co G, 13th Mass.
Sergt A Sipply, Co E, 14th Penn Cavalry.
L Morse, Co I, 3d Vt.
V Bunnell, Co I, 12th Connecticut.
Erastus Jordan, Co M, 17th Penn Cavalry.
John G Grinnell, Co B, 2d Rhode Island.
W W Green, Co G, 10th N Y H Artillery.

WOOD'S FACTORY.

Capt S N Dexter, Co I, 16th N Y
Major Wm Knowlton, 29th Maine.
Lieut A B Colburn, Co B, 12th N H
A Blaag, Co E, W Va Vols

GREAMOD'S MILLS.

John Shannon, 143d Penn.
James R Deaman, Co I, 49th Penn.
John R Mourey, Co H, 93d Penn.

GWIN'S FARM.

Jacob Williams, Co I, 14th N Y.

AT THE CHURCH.

B D Campbell, Co C, Vermont Cavalry.

GREENWOOD MILLS.

David McDonald, Co I, 156th N Y.
Robert J Beaston, Co C, 14th New-York.
Wm Hozel, Co, I, 122d N Y.
William Moon, Co A, 143 New-York.
John H Moon, Co H, 131st Penn.

WOOD'S OLD MILLS.

J H Brennock, Co A, 11th Indiana.
Owen Healy, Co E, 38th Me.
Capt A Goodwin, Co H, 14th Maine.
Lieut W Jackman, Co I, 14th Maine.
Fred Merrill, Co G, 95th NY
Capt D M Phillip, Co H, 12th Maine.
Capt J R Gould, Co D, 24th Iowa.
H M Read Co F, 24th Iowa.
Sergt. G Miller, Co E, 26th Massachusetts.

GINN'S FARM.

Andrew Holen, Co I, 14th New-Jersey.
Corp Graw, Co K, 14th N H.

EDDY'S MILL.

Sergt Anson Richardson, Co G, 151st New-York.
Milton Thudwick, Co G, 151st New-York.

WOOD'S FACTORY.

Lieut Buckley, Co E, 12th Connecticut.
Lieut G W Steadman, Co K, 12th Connecticut.
Col F W Peck, 12th Connecticut.
Lieut B F Maxon, Co G, 16th New-York.

GRAVE-YARD EAST OF WINCHESTER.

G W Ray Co K 21st New-York Cavalry.
W H Panwell, Co E, 9th N Y Artillery.
Joseph Webb, Co C, 1st Va.
Chas Sterling, Co A 1st NY
G P Randell, Co E 30th Mass.
Joseph E Page, Co C, 3d Vt
O Smidt, Co K, 156th N Y
David Hellm, Co D, 24 Iowa
Dustan Brown, Co E 8th Vt
Cavalryman, Co B, 1st Va.
Joseph Lum, Co D 5th N Y.
Michael Lynch Co C —
Chas Darling, 1st New-York Dragoons.
Elisha G Higbee, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
Patrick McKap, Co F, 5th N Y Cavalry.
H Curtis, Co F, 5th N Y C.
Sylvester Wen, Co C, —
Albert Averley, Co A, 114th New-York.
Zachariah Washington, Co A, 3d Va Cavalry.
Daniel P Latrridge, Co M, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Lieut Wm Meek, Co F, 153d New-York.
Stanley Westbrook.
James Kelly, Co I, 2d Mass Cavalry.
S Kendale, Co E, 10th N Y.
Thomas Hartford, Co A, N Y Artillery.
Simon R Miller, Co K, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
A M Bostwick, Co K, 13 Va.
Daniel Lattridge, 2d N Y C.
F J Manell, Co D, 14th N Y
Nelson Clymer, Co A, 1st Mich Cav.
Francis F Sever, Co A, 17th Penn Cavalry.
Philo Andrews, Co H, 13th Connecticut.
John R Johnson, Co E, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Geo Bacon, Co E, 12th Ct.
Wm Knapp, Co D, 13 W Va.
Geo Brown, Co C, 30th Mass
John Smith, Co D, 128 N Y.
E W Pierce, Co C, 34th Mass
G Robinson, Co G, 13th West Va.
A G Greenwood, Co A, 14 N H

Besides the above there are fifty-six bodies never identified.

E. A. PAUL.

What Some of Rosser's Cavalry are About—A Resolute Citizen—Fill Up the Old Regiments—A Freight Train Attacked—Dr. Richards—The Second Duryea's Zouaves.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

While it is true that there is no large force of the enemy within eighty or a hundred miles of this point, it is equally true that there are many of the enemy's cavalry, in small detachments, hovering in the vicinity of our lines, mainly for the purpose of obtaining horses, and such arms and accoutrements as may incidentally fall in their way. Up to the present time, so far as is known, only the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, one of PAYNE's regiments in ROSSER's division, is on this duty. It was a detachment of the Twelfth that charged into the camp of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, a few nights ago, as before reported, and it was a detachment from the same regiment which Major YOUNG, with his scouting party, had a fight with on Sunday last. Nearly all of the prisoners captured recently have been armed with passes signed by ROSSER, authorizing the bearers to seize horses wherever found or to whomsoever they may belong, Unionists or Secessionists. Thus armed, these irresponsible, men roam the valleys with impunity, and rob and plunder the citizens at will, and when pursued find shelter and safety in the Blue Ridge or the Alleghany Mountain. But the citizens who suffer the most from these marauding parties do not now, as of yore, feel disposed to submit tamely to the impositions practiced upon them, and in several instances of late they have not only refused to comply with the demands made upon them, but have actually resisted trespasses upon their premises. Recently two rebel soldiers went in the night-time to the house of a farmer residing west of this place, and made a demand for money, having first stolen two horses from his stable. The farmer met the soldiers at his door, and giving them to understand that their request would be complied with, he went into an inner room, and having secured a Colt's revolver, returned and shot both men, before they had time to realize what his real intentions were. After firing, he closed his door upon the men, without knowing or caring, perhaps, what execution he had done. The next morning, upon opening the door, he discovered the dead bodies of the intruders. It is such men—citizens—who will put down guerrillas, when LEE's army shall have been destroyed, if the threat of the Confederates to finally adopt that system of warfare is carried out.

I omitted to state in a previous letter, giving an account of the attack upon the Sixth New-York Cavalry camp, that the leader of the attacking force was either mortally or very seriously wounded; for, when going away from the camp he had to be supported upon his horse by men on either side. Whatever blame attaches to this affair does not affect the reputation of the regiment as a whole, but mainly, it is said, falls upon the advance picket, who gave no alarm whatever of the enemy's approach, and the first intimation of the attack was when the reserve picket was charged upon.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Rumors come to us by private letters, that in some of the States at least, it is proposed in making up their respective quotas under the last call for 300,000 men, to raise entirely new regiments. A more suicidal plan, so far as the interests of the service and the cause in which the nation is engaged, is concerned, could not be adopted. The nation has already paid dearly enough for trying the experiment of placing new men in the field, under the command of inexperienced officers, in the previous drafts, when deserving and skillful officers could have been had upon the slightest intimation that their services would be accepted; and it is to be hoped, at the present time, when the giant rebellion only wants a few more hard knocks from skillful men to lay him prostrate and helpless, that the State authorities will be influenced in their action by past experience. "Fill up the old regiments" is the unanimous cry of the veterans in the army. This should be done as a matter of policy, to say nothing of doing justice to a large class of men who have devoted their best energies for three years or more to sustain the institutions established by our forefathers. I could mention scores of regiments, in each of which a few hundred recruits could be received without materially impairing the efficiency of the command. The transition from the life of a citizen to that of an effective soldier is an easy and almost imperceptible one under such circumstances; a few weeks drilling among experienced troops is worth more than a whole year's training in a new command. Some effort is being made to secure the new levies for old regiments. Among others, Lieut.-Col. GOVERNEUR CARR, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers,) Second Duryea's Zouaves,) I learn will make an effort to fill up his command. This is one of the best drilled and disciplined regiments in the service, and there is no blot or stain upon its record, and the citizens of New-York, where it was raised, owe it to themselves, as well as to the officers and men of the command, to see that it enters the field in the next campaign with full ranks.

E. A. PAUL.

Affairs in Winchester—A Cause of Complaint.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

We are favored with clear weather again, but it is fearfully cold, and almost every night, more or less, soldiers on duty in exposed places, or where fires cannot with safety be allowed, have their feet, hands or ears either frostbitten or thoroughly frozen. Mittens, comforters, and other woolen articles pertaining to Winter clothing are in great demand, but unfortunately only a few are to be had for love or money. Let the friends of soldiers hurry up the nice woolen mittens, and receive in return the blessings of loyal hearts everywhere.

For an inland town, Winchester is inclined to be gay this Winter. The new Governor of the place has set the example of giving sociables, and I presume all the lesser lights will follow his example—indeed, parties and balls is about all the subject for small talk one can have here, where, from the very nature of the surroundings, there can be little or no scandal afloat. There is a goodly company of refined lady visitors in town from the North—the wives and friends of officers—who, when superadded to the native graces, make the whole place look cheerful and civilized. But the tide of fair ones is still at its flood, and every train arriving at Stephenson Station increases the population; and what jolly times are experienced riding for miles in an ambulance to Winchester on a bleak, cold day! The young bucks (and some old ones) about town eagerly watch the weather, and pray lustily for snow, and so anxious are they to go a sleighing, that a fall of one inch in depth of the fleecy element is sufficient to bring out all the teams of which the valley can boast. And a curious sight it is to see double sleighs, single sleighs, box-jumpers and basket-jumpers, (a vehicle peculiar to this valley,) filled with happy faces, and being dragged along by all grades of horseflesh over the half-covered ground. But they say it is fun, and I suppose it is to all except the poor horses. There being plenty of good musicians quartered here, serenades are common, and good music is heard at all in-door entertainments. The next ball on the tapis is that of the First Michigan Cavalry.

Our scouts report an unusual number of able-bodied citizens along the pike and in the vicinity thereof, between this point and Edenburg. The last visit our army made up the valley, only a few middle-aged men were seen—nothing of the male species except very old men and very young boys. It is not improbable that the men now found at home are refugees or deserters—perhaps both classes—who, by stress of weather, have been driven from their places of concealment in the mountains, and will return again upon the approach of either army; no conscript officer dare attempt to force such men into the Confederate service.

A CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

The appointment of outsiders to command old veteran regiments in the field is causing no little dissatisfaction, particularly among the cavalry regiments. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, during the last portion of his gubernatorial term, seems to have had a peculiar infatuation for this kind of business, and also as to making citizen appointments to fill minor grades. It is claimed that so long as men can be found in the regiments competent to fill vacancies no outsiders should be appointed; if others are appointed most gross and unwarrantable injustice is done to deserving men. This system of appointments has already forced some of the best and most experienced officers to leave the service and others are preparing to follow. Let the door to promotion be closed and our best regiments will be little less than a band of mercenaries, and woe be the cause when such shall be the case.

Recently, quite a number of new stores have been opened in Winchester, and there is a healthy competition springing up in most branches of business, so that all loyal citizens (and others who are suffering) and soldiers can obtain most of the necessaries of life, at comparatively reasonable rates.

E. A. PAUL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81.C.	109⅛	500	Erie Railway	73¾
2,000	do	109¾	250	do	73⅝
65,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..C.	109	2300	do	73½
4,000	do	108⅞	500	do	73⅜
34,000	do...new iss.	108¾	50	do	73¼
8,000	do...new iss.	108⅞	100	do.........b10	73½
4,500	U.S.5s, 10-40s C.	100⅞	100	do.........b30	73½
2,000	Ill. War Loan	98	3300	do.........s30	71
5,000	Ind. St. 5s	85	50	Erie R. Pref.	92
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		300	Mich. Cen. R.	109
	H.&.St.J.R.	83	100	do	110
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56½	100	M. S. & N. I....b15	66
3,600	City 6s, '87	106	100	do.........s10	65¾
45,000	O. & Miss. C.	27¾	100	do	65⅝
3,000	Mich.S. S.F.Bs.	104	600	do	65¾
5,000	Al. & T. H.1stM	98	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	135
5,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	105	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117¾
10,000	Amer. Gold.s60	211	50	do	118¼
10,000	do.........s60	219½	300	do	118
20,000	do.........s30	214	100	do.........b10	118
15,000	do	218½	1000	Clev. & Pitts	81
20	Ocean Bank	95	200	do.........b10	81
20	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100	400	do	80¾
200	Cen. Coal Co.	45	100	Chi. & N. W.	34
150	Cum. Coal Pr.	46	300	do	34½
1200	do	46¼	500	do.........b30	34½
100	do.........s30	46	100	do	34⅜
500	do	46½	500	do	34¼
100	do	46⅜	800	do.........b5	34¼
300	Am. Coal Co.	80	100	Chi. & N. W.Pr.	64
100	Mar. Min. Co.	12½	600	do	64¼
2500	do	12	300	do	64½
100	do.........s10	11¾	300	Clev. & Tol	114
100	do	11¾	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	94
100	Wyom.V. Coal	46	50	do	93⅞
100	Pac. M. S. C...b30	295	600	do.........s30	93½
600	N. Y. Cen.......s10	109½	50	Mil. & Pr.Du C.	43
800	do.........c	110	50	do	42½
200	do	109¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	93½
50	do.........s15	109¼	100	do.........b60	93½
17	do	109	200	do	93¼
100	do.........s60	107	100	do.........b30	93¼
300	do.........s60	106	400	do	93
1000	Hudson R. R.	107	200	do.........s30	92½
15	Reading R.	107	7	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96
1000	do	106¾	200	do	92
1000	do	106½	100	Han. & St. J. R.	25
400	do.........b10	106½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d	80½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	109¼	200	do	80¼
200	Erie R......ex-div	72¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	93¼
600	do	72⅝	100	do	93⅝
2400	do	72½	200	do.........s3	93¼
200	do.........c	72½	400	Chi. & N W.	34
1000	do.........s3	72⅜	300	do.........c	34
100	do.........c	72⅜	200	do.........b10	34
200	do.........s2	72⅜	300	do.........s3	34
500	do.........s3	72¼	100	Ch. & N.W.Pr.	63¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.	106½	200	do.........c	63¾
100	do.........s3	106¼	100	do.........s3	63⅝
200	do	106⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	93
200	do.........s3	106½	100	do	92⅞
200	do.........s3	106⅝	100	Cum. Coal	46
100	do	106⅝	100	Mar. Min. Co.	11¾
300	Mich. Cen. R.	109½	200	do	11½
200	M. S. & N. I.	65¾	200	do.........s3	11
100	Ill. Cen. R.	116½	300	do	11
200	do	116¾	500	do	11¼
100	do.........b10	116½			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$15,000	Am. Gold	212	200	Mich. C. R.	110
70,000	do	212¼	100	do.........s10	110
10,000	Ohio & M. C..s3	27½	100	do.........s10	109½
10,000	do	27½	200	Ill. Cen.........b3	117
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	109	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¼
100	do	108¾	100	do	80
300	Erie Railway....s3	73½	300	do.........s3	80
200	do	73	100	do.........s3	80¼
100	do	73½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	93
400	do	73½	200	do.........s3	93
100	do.........s3	73¼	200	Chi. & N. W....s3	33¾
200	do	73⅜	100	do	33⅞
400	Hudson Riv. R..b5	106½	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	63⅞
100	do	106	200	do.........s3	63¾
200	Reading R.	105¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	93
500	M. S. & N. I....old	65½	100	do	92¾
100	do.........s3	65½	400	do	92⅝
300	do	65¼	200	Cum. Coal Co.	45¾
100	do	65⅜	200	do.........s10	45¾
100	do.........s10	65½	300	Mar. M. Co.	11

MONDAY, Jan. 30—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was large in the Export of Domestic Produce, and partially improved in the entries of Foreign Merchandise. The sales of the latter from store continue on a reduced scale as compared with the active movement of last year. The Auction sales early in the week were not satisfactory owing to the fall of Gold below 200—since run up to 220 and again down to 212 ℔ cent. The market for Money grows easier. The interior Bank balances are on the increase, and Greenbacks, paid out to the Army and for Army claims, are returning from the West. The Railways were much depressed early in the week, but have since shown a rising tendency. The Government Stocks also fell off 1@1½ ℔ cent. and subsequently recovered ¾@1 ℔ cent.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,965,177, against $5,248,656 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,333,663, against $2,753,412 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $997,136, against $669,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $779,307. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 2,815 bales.

The following are the offical and semi-official Custom-house returns of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included.

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$22,355,247	Nov. 12	$3,227,571
Aug.	15,821,432	Nov. 19	1,830,791
Sept.	10,481,239	Nov. 26	2,068,331
Total to Oct. 1	$48,557,918	Dec. 3	1,566,810
Week—Unofficial.		Dec. 10	2,014,994
Oct. 8	3,247,663	Dec. 17	1,402,778
		Dec. 24	2,172,179
		Dec. 31	2,375,440
Week—Unofficial.		Jan. 7	2,032,821
Oct. 15	$2,964,598	Jan. 14	2,666,515
Oct. 22	2,375,325	Jan. 21	2,169,904
Oct. 29	3,139,696	Jan. 28	2,956,177
Nov. 5	1,360,879		
Total since July 1			$88,079,394
Against same time, 1864			114,368,324
Decrease since July 1			$26,288,930

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$31,638,537	Nov. 9	$1,874,605
Aug	28,976,169	Nov. 16	3,938,161
Sept	19,904,428	Nov. 23	4,845,104
		Nov. 30	1,880,303
Total to Sept 30	$80,519,134	Dec. 7	3,998,585
		Dec. 14	3,444,886
Week—Unofficial.		Dec. 21	5,112,979
Oct. 5	$3,662,356	Dec. 28	1,619,706
Oct. 13	5,451,800	Jan. 4	2,596,818
Oct. 20	4,615,612	Jan. 11	1,905,726
Oct. 27	2,728,519	Jan. 18	4,064,395
Nov. 2	3,391,308	Jan. 25	6,333,663
Total, since July 1			$141,983,658
Against same time, 1864			89,064,630
Increase since July 1			$53,919,028

The Exports of Specie from New-York have been:

Month.		Week.	
July	$1,947,329	Nov. 26	$1,524,000
August	1,001,813	Dec. 3	1,523,255
September	2,835,398	Dec. 10	1,072,507
Week.		Dec. 17	1,121,487
Oct. 8	287,758	Dec. 24	1,760,231
Oct. 15	239,492	Dec. 31	1,000,854
Oct. 22	625,000	Jan. 7	594,353
Oct. 29	933,000	Jan. 14	1,046,251
Nov. 5	2,296,690	Jan. 21	329,833
Nov. 12	1,219,280	Jan. 28	997,136
Nov. 19	1,545,165		
Total since July 1			$24,000,812
Against same time, 1864			33,917,000
Decrease since July 1			$11,916,188

The Customs duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (about three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are as follows:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,006
November	3,455,156	November	4,032,556
December	3,467,368	December	3,163,406
Jan. 7	843,138	January	1,953,241
Jan. 14	968,716	Total	$18,146,092
Jan. 21	1,083,916		
Jan. 28	779,307		
Total	$28,175,484		

Of the 1st of January appropriation of $5,231,726 to Gold Interest account, the sum of $3,278,485 still remains undrawn. And the unappropriated Gold and Silver balances in the New-York office are seven or eight millions in addition.

It is not improbable that both the 1st March and 1st May Gold Interest on the Public Debt will be ordered prepaid four or six weeks before maturity, as the Gold will be on hand and the Treasury Department is indisposed to have it unemployed if the Public Creditors will come forward and present their Coupons. When these dividends are next officially announced as ready for payment, the New-York Stock Exchange Board—ever ready to extend courtesy and accommodation to the Government—may be requested to conform their rule for calling the 10-40s and 5-20s accordingly. The present practice at the Board is to sell with the Coupon on until the 1st March and the 1st May. It is desirable that all Bondholders, including Brokers and Bankers, who hold for a market instead of permanent investment, should be induced to collect their Coupons as soon as the Gold is tendered by the Government.

Some of our cotemporaries, seldom disposed to say a kind word for the Treasury, attribute these prepayments to a motive of eclat in place of a sense of duty in preventing the unnecessary accumulation of Gold in the Treasury Offices, to the detriment of its free commercial use when wanted for export or to fulfill preëxisting engagements in Gold in our own market. The present accumulation in all the Offices is about fifteen millions. Last Spring, before the authority of Congress was had and acted upon to prepay the Gold Interest at any period not exceeding twelve months, the accumulation ran up to nearly thirty millions, and the Government was blamed for thus contributing to the delayed scarcity of Gold in the open market and the designs of the speculators for the rise. Now we frequently hear or see the insinuation that the Treasury is made so poor by the popular disposition to economize the consumption of Foreign Goods, or by high Customs thereon, that Government will have to buy Gold to help out the Gold Interest. This is not so, nor is it likely to be so, as the yearly Interest charge (which for the current Fiscal Year is $57,854,510) has been limited for the succeding three years, or until 15th February, 1868, to about $61,500,000 by the substitution of 7.30 ℔ cent. Currency Bonds convertible into Gold-bearing Stock, after 15th August, 1867, for any further Gold-bearing Stocks at present. And as to the effect of the alledged high Customs, we have only to say that our loyal People are more than willing to pay them *specifically*, rather than have the country flooded with Foreign Goods under cheap *ad valorems*, (or any other Free Trade theory,) to interfere with the independent prosecution and successful settlement of the war. At an average rate of 48 ℔ cent., we need consume of European fabrics and the India products of Coffee, Tea and Sugar, no more than $130,000,000 ℔ annum for three years to come to provide ample Customs for our Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The current Fiscal Year requires an Import for consumption of only $120,000,000 through all the ports of the United States, and there is scarcely a remote possibility that it will fall short of this sum. The chances are it will go up to $150,000,000, and give a Customs Revenue in Gold of $72,000,000. The Treasury estimate is for $70,272,091, of which $19,272,091 was received the First Quarter.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	201@197¾@220@212@215
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	108⅜@107¾@108⅞
New-York Central	105¾@100@110¾@108⅞
New-York and Erie	68@66½@74@73⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	93@90@91
Rock Island	92¼@89@93
Michigan Southern	64¾@61@66@65⅞
Michigan Central	106@103@110
Toledo	107@127@114
Illinois Central	112@111@118
Hudson River	100@95@106
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83@81 with div.@80@80¼ ex div
Fort Wayne and Chicago	91¾@89@93⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	34¼@30@34
Almaden Quicksilver	94@93@97
Mariposa Gold	12⅜@8½@11
Cumberland	42⅞@45¾
Reading	104⅞@101@105⅞

The rapid and extreme advance of Friday and Friday night in the Gold speculation to 220 ℔ cent. was not sustained Saturday, although the price opened at 220 early in the forenoon. At 3 o'clock the quotation stood 215½@215½ ℔ cent. The export demand for the day's steamer amounted to $271,800, making for the whole week $997,136.

At the Stock Exchange, the market for the Railways was quite firm through the early (and only regular Saturday) Board, but prices fell off ½@1 ℔ cent. later in the day, and closed about the same as on Friday afternoon. The Government 5-20s were ½@⅝ ℔ cent. higher, and the old issue in request on European orders. The First National Bank sold $270,950, by subscription, of the Popular 7-30 Loan.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109½	109½	Pittsburgh	80½	80¼
U. S. 5-20's	108⅝	108⅞	Northwest	33½	34
T. Certificates	97½	97½	N. West Pref.	63½	63⅝
N. Y. Central	109	109½	Rock Island	93½	93¾
Erie	72½	72½	Fort Wayne	92½	92¾
Hudson	104½	106½	Cum'land Coal	45½	46
Reading	104½	105½	Quicksilver	97	97
Mich. Southern	64½	65½	Mariposa	9¾	11⅛
Illinois Cen	115	118½	Ohio & M. Certfs	27½	27¾

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	American Exc	121
America	135	Bank of N. Amer	107
City	170	Irving	106
Fulton	165	Metropolitan	120
Merchants' Exchange	98	Market	102
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Commonwealth	103½
Ocean	95	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk	110
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102	Alton & T. H. 1sts	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	83
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	79
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	109½	Chi. & N. W. Int.B.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m	90
Buff.N. Y.& E.1stm., '77	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	77
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	103
Harlem 1st m., '69–'72	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F	105
Harlem, S. F.	100	New J. C. 2ds	109
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Chi., B.& Q., 8 ℔ c. 1st	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	98
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℔ c.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	85
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	97½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m	100
M. S.&N.I.S. Fd 7 ℔ c.	101	At. & G. W. 1sts	80
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55½	Ohio & Miss 1sts	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $1,932,590 50; including for Customs, $122,000; Payments, $2,914,812 10; on account of Loan, $112,000; Balance, $28,186,545 71.

The advertisement of the American National Bank of New-York will be found in our columns to-day. This Bank, just organized, has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, near Wall-street. The President, NOAH L. WILSON, has long occupied influential positions in the State Bank of Ohio, and is widely known throughout the West. D. W. VAUGHN is Vice-President, having resigned the cashiership of the Fourth National Bank of this city, to assume this higher office. The late Superintendent of the Government account in the Fourth National Bank, ALFRED A. POST, has been appointed Cashier. The new Bank will probably enjoy a large banking correspondent with the West, independent of its local business.

From a discussion now going on in the local papers on Staten Island, it would seem that some abuses in the finances and irregularities in the Bonded Debt of the County of Richmond demand early reform from the large tax-payers.

The produce of Coal in 1864 in the Pennsylvania Anthracite fields was as follows:

	1864. Tons.	1863. Tons.
Schuylkill	3,642,218	3,433,265
Lehigh	2,054,669	1,945,560
Wyoming and Lackawanna	4,205,120	4,055,558
Total	9,902,007	9,434,383
Semi-Anthracite	572,919	509,160
Cumberland	665,605	657,050
Imported	510.608	1,000,775
Total supply, East	11,751,139	11,601,368

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG COMPANY, JAN. 1865.

Capital Stock		$4,253,425
Seven per cent mortgages		2,885,500
Six per cent mortgages		1,096,000
Scrip and Bills		192,962
Together		$8,427,887
Construction Cost	$8,454,040	
Supplies, Bills and Cash	322,312—	$8,776,352
Balance Surplus Income		348,465
Less Extra Dividend of 5 per cent		212,670
Balance		$135,795
Gross Business of 1864		$2,512,315
Less Division and Lease Fort Wayne		187,689
Balance in Gross		$2,324,626
Expenses	$1,505,636	
Mortgage Interest	282,162	
Four per cent April Dividend	159,253	
Four per cent October Dividend	161,355—	$2,108,406
Surplus over 8 per cent		$216,220

During the last year the division of 26½ to 73½ of the gross traffic of the two Roads resulted $102,689 in favor of the Fort Wayne, besides the $85,000 lease with the City of Pittsburg. As the business of the Fort Wayne increases, however, the advantage of the division will be with the Cleveland and Pittsburg. Both lines would seem to be good for 10 per cent. to their Shareholders in 1865.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. — E. D. JONES, Cashier.
☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
A. LANE, Asst. Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last 42 bbls. Ashes, 2,825 bbls. Flour, 122 bbls., and 1,536 bags Corn Meal, 10,225 bushels Corn, 6,615 bushels Oats, 170 bushels Rye, 2,525 bushels Barley, 1,831 packages Provisions, and 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $11@$11 25 for Pots and $12 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled, to-day.

COTTON—Has been in more request at firmer prices. Middling, 88c.@90c., closing at 90c. ℔ lb., with the principal holders asking higher rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., but closes quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 45@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 65@$10, chiefly at $9 65@$9 80; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 05, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@$9 65
Extra State	9 65	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 75	@11 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 05	@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 10	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 10	@14 50

Southern Flour is in more demand at firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,700 bbls., at $10 60@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer; sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 70@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 75@$7 85 for Jersey, $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine. $9 for Atlantic Mills, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Also, 58 puncheons Brandywine at $42 50.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand at an improvement of 2c.@4c. ℔ bushel, closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 22,000 bushels, including Amber (Winter,) Western, at $2 40@$2 42; and Milwaukee Club at $2 20 ℔ bushel. Corn continues quiet. Sales transpired of 17,000 bushels, including Mixed Western, at $1 84@$1 86, and Jersey Yellow at $1 77@$1 79 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request at drooping prices. We quote Western at $1 05@$1 06; State $1 04@$1 05; Jersey, $1 04@$1 05; Canada, $1 02@$1 03 ℔ bushel. Barley has been more active and rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, including prime Canada West, at $2 10; State at $2; and

Maine at $1 82½ ℔ bushel. Rye and Malt are inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River has been in fair request at $1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continue in fair request at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 14,622 hides and 226 bales do.; sales, 37,521 hides, and 10 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 10,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔s., at 33c.@35c., cash, usual selection; 3,800 Montevideo kips, 11¼ ℔s., on private terms; 4,500 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., at 32c.@33c., cash, usual selection; 12,500 Orinoco, 22 ℔s., at 32c.@33c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Porto Cabello, 25 ℔s., on private terms; 521 Maracaibo dry salted, 34 ℔s., on private terms; 1,100 Vera Cruz, 19 ℔s., at 26c., cash, as they run; 2,000 Aspinwall, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 10 bales Calcutta buffalo, 20 ℔s., at 23½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 500 wet salted New Orleans, 70 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 slaughter cow, 50 ℔s., at 11c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 272,100 dry hides, 2,800 wet salted do., and 1,200 bales East India hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole, during the early part of the week, was very quiet, under a limited demand from any section, and sales were hard to effect. Prices declined 1c.@1½c. on all descriptions from last week's quotations, at which rather a better inquiry sprang up, and during the last few days there has been more doing, the market at the close being comparatively firm at the annexed figures. The receipts from the tanneries foot up about 65,500 Sides for the week, leaving the stock somewhat increased, and fairly assorted. Oak Sole is dull of sale at any price; the stock, however, is only moderate, and the trade are firm in their pretensions, at about our quotations." We now quote Sole (nominally) as follows: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@51c; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 51c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 51c.@53c.; Oak light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39½c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., poor, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 48c.@54c., cash, ℔ ℔.

METALS—Have been in rather more request, including Ingot Copper, at 46½c.@47c. ℔ ℔.; Scotch Pig Iron, $58@$59; No. 1 American do., $55@$55 50 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, 13½c.@14c.; Spelter, 13c.@13½c.; Straits Tin, 59c.@60c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gal.; Resin, at $20@$33 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request and rather firmer, including Crude Whale, at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and at lower and drooping prices. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $37 50@$38, closing at $37 50, cash, for New Mess; $36@$37, closing at $36, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35@$36 50 for New Prime Mess; $35 for Thin Mess; $30 50@$31 25 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $38 25@$39; 1,250 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, February, buyer's option, at $37; 1,500 bbls. Prime Mess, February and March, buyer, at $36 75@$37 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon has been in less demand at former prices. Sales since our last 450 bxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate and forward delivery, at 20½c.@20¾c., the latter an extreme; Long Cut Hams, at 20½c., and Short Rib Middles, at 21c., and Short Clear at 23c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs have been less active, at 15½c.@16c. for Western and City, ℔ ℔. Lard is steady; sales 1,250 tcs and bbls. at 19c.@23½c., the latter an extreme, ℔ ℔. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady. Butter is in request at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is more saleable at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Are inactive and prices are unsettled.

SPICES—Have been more sought after, especially Nutmegs, Cassia and Pepper, at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 380 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 17¾c.@22½c., and 135 boxes Havana at 18c.@19c. Refined have been in limited request, at 23½c.@28¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 125,000 ℔s., at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 117 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@26c. ℔ ℔. Market quiet.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $2 30 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The main business privately this week has been in domestic, which opened heavily, but closes quite buoyantly, influenced by the extreme fluctuations in gold. The week's sales of domestic comprise 285,000 ℔s., at 87½c.@$1 05 for fleece, and 87½c.@95c. for pulled. The auction sales of domestic and foreign early in the week were comparatively well attended, and such lots as were disposed of brought comparatively fair prices; while most (if not all) of the lots withdrawn, either before or during the sales, have since found buyers at an encouraging rise on auction prices....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales of domestic foot up some 500,000 ℔s., including several lots outside the regular trade, at a range of 94c.@$1 10 for fleece, and 90c.@$1 10 for the several grades of pulled. In Canada, sales 118,000 ℔s. clothing at 88c.@90c.; 7,000 do. combing at $1 27; 20,000 do. at $1 30, and small lots as high as $1 35. Though the goods market is a little dull just now, the known exigencies of consumption are such that manufacturers are not disposed to materially slack up their machinery. Hence they must have staple; and as they are not stocked ahead to any extent, they will continue to come into the market for supplies, however gold may fluctuate. The significant fact that Boston, Philadelphia and New-York dealers are beginning largely to draw upon each other for supplies to meet the requirements of their customers, shows that the stock of domestic Wool is rapidly becoming exhausted, as well as strong confidence in the future course of trade.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 25 bales Sea Island do., at ⅜d. ℔ ℔.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 2½d. ℔ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 10s; 250 tons Mahogany, at 17s. 6d.; and 40 tons Sperm Oil, at 40s. For London, 500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 4½d.; 100 tons measurement and heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. For Antwerp, 50 casks Ashes, at 22s. 6d.; 80 bags Clover Seed, at 22s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For three ports in Brazil, a British schooner, at $1 ℔ bbl. and home on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, Two o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the chamber of the board on Thursday next, twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

MORGAN JONES,
JOHN BRICE,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
M. H. GEDNEY,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
PETER McKNIGHT,
JOHN MOORE.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members: Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Aldermen Ryers, Alderman Ottiwell was called to the chair.

The minutes of December sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of fire bell-ringers and telegraph operators for increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices

By Alderman Gedney—

Petition of property-owners to have Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth avenues, regulated, graded, curved, guttered and flagged.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of oystermen to have basin foot of Spring-street.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart the basin foot of Spring-street, between Piers numbers forty-two and forty-three, North River, for an oyster market slip.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Brice—

Bill of George Hofner, for fitting Eleventh District poll, Twentieth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition of Richard F. Carman and others, for opening One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of the Aderet El, for relief from tax of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill for fitting up Second District, Seventeenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Bill of James Hope, for fitting up polls for the Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Wm. Lalor to witness an exhibition of fine cattle, at number three hundred and eighty-five Fourth-avenue.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Mutual Ball Club to attend their annual ball, to take place at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and required to include the name of John Hudson among the names of blind persons that has heretofore been transmitted to him, in order that they might receive the sum of fifty dollars each, as a donation from the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted, on Seventy-third-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Cortlandt-street, at its intersection with West-street, and on the westerly side of West-street, opposite Cortlandt-street, is almost constantly obstructed so as to interfere with the free public use of the said street, the said obstructions to public travel being occasioned mainly by small baggage and freight cars left standing in said street by the company running the ferry from the foot of Cortlandt-street; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take cognizance of the matter set forth in the foregoing preamble, and that he is also hereby directed to take the necessary measures to cause an abatement of the evil by instituting such proceedings as in his judgment will be most effectual in removing it, and preventing a repetition of the cause of complaint.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing the construction of a Belgian pavement in Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, which was approved by His Honor the Mayor December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be and it is hereby amended, by striking out all that relates to an apportionment of expenses between the city and the owners of property benefited, and by inserting in place thereof the words following, to wit: "the whole of the expense of the improvement to be borne by the owners of the property benefited thereby," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for the One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be reflagged where necessary, and flagged where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks boarded over on the north side of Spring-street Market, the entire length, from Washington to West-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to E. S. Mills and Company, to extend a sign from the top of their store, numbers fifty-one and fifty-two White-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah was here called to the chair.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Michael McManus to be Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, in place of James Laurence, removed; James Armstrong to be Assistant Health Warden of the Eighth Ward, in place of Ralph Bogert, removed; and Jeremiah Crowley to be Health Warden of the Twenty-first Ward, in place of Michael Cotter, removed.

Alderman Farley called for a division of the question.

The question being upon the confirmation of Michael McManus as Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, in place of James Laurence, removed.

The same was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Nixon, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelley, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

The question then being taken upon the confirmation of James Armstrong, to be Assistant Health Warden of the Eighth Ward, in place of Ralph Bogert, removed.

The same was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Aldermen O'Brien then moved the question upon the confirmation of Jeremiah Crowley, as Health Warden of the Twenty-first Ward be laid over.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley was here called to the chair.

Alderman Ryers moved to take up the communication from County Volunteer Committee, in relation to the recruiting tents erected in this city.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the further consideration of the subject be indefinitely postponed.

Alderman Brice was here called to the chair.

Alderman Farley moved, as an amendment, that the subject be laid over, and made a special order for the next meeting.

Which was accepted by Alderman Ryers.

The same was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, It is perfectly apparent to all persons who have given the subject an intelligent consideration, that the present system of recruiting adopted by the County Volunteer Committee, is entirely inadequate to fill our quota; and

Whereas, It is stated there is still due from this county, on the last call of the President, nearly twenty-two thousand men, which must be supplied by the fifteenth of next month, (a period of only about twenty-three days,) or a draft, with its attendent terrors will certainly take place; and

Whereas, Neighboring States, Counties, and Townships, by offering superior inducements, are enabled to secure the service of efficient agents in this and other large cities, whereby hundreds of recruits are taken from our midst, to be credited to such neighboring States, counties and townships; and

Whereas, The General Government, on the ground that it tends to fill up its armies, protects such agents in their efforts to secure recruits in this and other cities; and

Whereas, It is believed that by offering equal or superior inducements, and securing similar agents, all the men now recruited for other places could easily be saved to the county, thereby avoiding the necessity of a draft, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take such immediate measures to fill our quota, as the emergency demands, by such policy as has been so successfully adopted by the Supervisors of other places, and offering other inducements, and engaging such efficient agents as will secure, beyond a doubt, every recruit procured in this city to the credit of this county.

Alderman Farley moved the paper be laid over, which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Jeremiah, Kelly, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell—7.

The paper was then adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Special Committee having the matter in charge relative to the Colored Orphan Asylum, from the further consideration of the petition of property owners for the removal of the Asylum.

Which was carried.

He then reported a resolution in connection thereunto.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Jeremiah here resumed the Chair.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a notice from the New-York Gas Light Company, announcing a change in the price of gas supplied by that company.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a resolution permitting Van Valkenberg and Brother to lay a drain to connect with sewer in Forty-seventh-street.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to lay the same over, and subsequently withdrew the same.

The paper was then adopted.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution permitting E. W. Edwards to erect a recruiting tent in the Park, and John J. Kehoe one at the junction of Bowery and Third and Fourth avenues are herewith returned without my approval.

At this time agents from other States are carrying away recruits from New-York by companies, whilst our County Committee find difficulty in enlisting any. I desire to furnish no facilities to those agents, and though a provision is inserted in the resolution that all recruits raised be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York, it will be found but a feeble resistance against the temptation of higher bounties.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the corporation.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor in relation to the tents erected in the city for recruiting purposes, with an ordinance therefor.

Alderman Ryers moved to reconsider the reference given to the papers relative to the above subject.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the whole subject be referred to a special committee consisting of three members.

Which was carried.

INVITATIONS RESUMED.

An invitation was received from the Five Points House of Industry to visit their institution.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Construction and Repairs of the New York Fire Department, informing the board that that body had organized.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of New-York, relative to cleaning the streets of the city.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

The President pro tem. then appointed Aldermen Ryers, Farley and Flynn as the special committee relative to the County Volunteer Communications.

Alderman Farley moved that the Chairman be added to the committee.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resignation of Daniel M. O'Brien, a commissioner of deeds, and also resolution as follows:

Resolution, That John J. Kehoe be and he is hereby appointed a commissioner of deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of Daniel M. O'Brien.

(By Board of Councilmen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Haslett to erect and maintain, at his own proper cost and expense, a pump on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John B. Ryer, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, January twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Healy to erect a house for recruiting purposes in Tryon Row Square, junction of Centre and Chatham streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Doyle and John Donovan to erect a tent at the foot of James Slip, East River, the same to be used for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits be credited to the quota of the city and county of New-York, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of William Walsh as a Commissioner of Deeds, and also resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Francis J. Tucker be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New-York, in the place and stead of William Walsh, resigned, to fill the unexpired term of said Walsh.

(By Board of Councilmen January twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Toole to erect a recruiting tent on the corner of Walker and Canal streets, provided the recruits obtained be credited to the City of New-York; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Peter Manee to erect a tent in the Park, City Hall, for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits obtained be credited to the quota of the City of New-York; the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Connors to erect a tent at the foot of Wall-street, for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits obtained are credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jeremiah Collin to erect a tent at the junction of New Chambers and Madison streets, for the purpose of recruiting, provided all recruits obtained shall be credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Henry Mahn to place a sign in front of his premises, number six North William-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five from each board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, such amount to be taken from the appropriation for city contingencies or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, the thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell, at No. 475 Broadway.
FOR CASH,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On MONDAY, Jan. 30,
THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
OF CLOAKS,
EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,
IN THIS CITY.
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
SOLD IN LOTS OF
ONE CLOAK EACH.
OVER $30,000.
GREAT SALE OF FINE CLOAKS.
MAGNIFICENT GOODS,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,
AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 30TH.
WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT SALE OF
WET AND DAMAGED
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
SILKS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S
Splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE.
ALSO,
GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 2'c. a yard, worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, best goods at 29c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 42c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c and 40c a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
Ladies will find ours one of the largest and best assorted stocks of housekeeping drygoods in this city, as we keep constantly supplied with all the leading brands of cotton goods.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
CALICOS, CHECKS &c.,
together with every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at prices greatly below value in gold.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS.
Also, NEW STYLES
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME.
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE COMING SEASON.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL E. CONOVER, }

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The North-western Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY, the 31st. inst., at 3 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers before the Committee.

Parties interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A TABLE COVER, TWO YARDS SQUARE, maroon cloth centre, with a worsted work border, white ground and chintz flowers. The above supposed to have been lost from our wagon or delivered at the wrong place on the 13th inst. Any person having found said cover will be liberally rewarded by returning it to PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 20th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT JAN. 9, 5,000 5-20 BONDS, Nos. 86,101 to 5, last issue. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as a caveat has been filed against them at Washington. FRANK ELLIMAN, care Livermore, Clews & Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, in the English and American cooking, and all the French entrees and removes; has the best of city reference from a first-class family. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation as housekeeper for a widower with children, or as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making. Address, for three days, M. H. S., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN for housework or chamberwork and washing; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXCELLENT reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands the management of large dinners. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as seamstress; she fully understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, shirt-making, and every kind of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or child nurse; prefers a steady place to high wages; city reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house, or the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WIDOW WOMAN, with good city references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of an infant or an invalid lady; sews neatly; wages $7; city or country. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress; is willing to assist with washing or ironing; has good city reference. Call at No. 189 between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference; to be seen for two days at No. 281 7th-av., over the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 111 Sullivan-st., top floor, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and baker; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 81 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD 16 YEARS of age in a shipping or commission house; best of reference from last employer. Address W. M., Box No. 436 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR TO DO general housework by an American young woman, who is an excellent cook and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th.st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER by the day or week; is thoroughly accomplished in all its branches; has no objection to some plain sewing. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best city reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can speak French fluently; has excellent city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, for general housework, in a private family; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation in a private family; will go out by the day. Call at No. 448 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

DEUX PERSONNES FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer dans de bonne famille Américaine, pour prendre soin dun ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 246 45en-st., entre les 8en et 9en avs. pour deux jours.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4 TH-AV.—SITUATIONS wanted for a number of real good cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., of all nations for the city or country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY MAN AND wife, in city or country any distance; the man is a first-class coachman and groom, the wife is an excellent domestic; has been as laundress; they have lived with some of the highest families in England and Ireland. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by applying at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn; or address Mrs. MANNING.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended colored man, as coachman and groom, and to be generally useful; is willing to work in city or country; salary not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; the best of city reference given. Address M. J., Box No. 207 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference from his last place. Address D. W. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, offering 10 years' references, understanding green-house, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. H. B., Box 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young man; can produce the best of city references. Call or address R. P., at Walk's harness-store, No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who can be highly recommended; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR BUSINESS in the Army of the Potomac; satisfactory references will be required. Address J. B., Box 163 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENN HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

TITUSVILLE, PENN.—WANTED, BY TWO practical engineers and machinists, who have had a large experience in the manufacture and setting up of steam engines, a situation in the "oil district," to take charge of and superintend machinery; undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address, for one week, ENGINEER, Room No. 93 Dey-st. House, Nos. 56 and 58 Dey-st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with horses and their management, is in want of a situation as foreman or superintendent, where such knowledge would be of value. Address N. G., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a smart, intelligent lad of about 17 years of age; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Address F. K. & Co., Box No. 5,071.

RUBBER-SOLE BALMORAL SHOES.

We respectfully call the attention of all ladies and all persons who are interested in promoting and securing ladies' health and comfort, to the peculiar advantages that the use of RUBBER-SOLE SHOES secure. They will wear one-third longer than the best leather-soled shoes in the market. They keep the feet warm and dry in cold and wet weather. They are useful on the street, and graceful in the parlor, and save their wearers from all the colds and coughs that invariably trouble those who rely upon leather-soled shoes in our changeable Winter months. They have no unpleasant effect upon the feet, and may be worn for years without the slightest inconvenience. They are the cheapest shoe to buy, because they are the best. We have combined all the advantages of leather and rubber, and have escaped all the disadvantages that must necessarily result from the use of either singly. Buy these, and you will always have your rubbers with you, and in case of a sudden change of weather, will not have to depend upon the generosity of friends, or suffer from damp feet. No other style of shoe has ever been so quickly and widely brought into public favor as the rubber shoes. No one who has once worn them will ever relinquish them, and the demand for them is increasing in every quarter. They are worn in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and only the loudest praise and favor come from all our patrons. All the dealers keep them, for the people must and will have them. Give them a trial, and you will be convinced of their merits.

FOR SALE BY
GLAZE, No. 574 Broadway.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.
GORMON, No. 371 Canal-st.
CAMMEYER & NASON, No. 237 Bleecker-st.
ALLEN, No. 377 Bowery and No. 290 3d-av.
And all the retail shoe-stores.

SMALL POX.—THE ANTIDOTE INTRODUCED by Dr. SHERRILL, invariably cures it. Sold at his place, Nos. 513, 362 and 533 Hudson-st., and other places.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured, navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal,)
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY,
Consisting of
COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, P—J U F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
LEWIS-ST. PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on rear, No. 50 Lewis st.; lot 25x101. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.
N. B.—Auction sales of real estate attended to on liberal terms.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE
OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE.
SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown.
the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10¾ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 18 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and 1st February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at "J. Snedicor's Gallery," No. 768 Broadway, near 9th st., the above valuable paintings, among them are works of

Ed. Frere,	Verbockhoven,	S. Coleman,
Gesselchap,	Notterman,	Guy,
Coutourier,	Lanfant de Metz,	Durand,
Seignac,	Lambinet,	Geo. H. Hall,
Pecrus,	Von Seben,	Gifford,
Verveer,	Durverger,	Whittredge,
Accard,	Lemmens,	Casilaer,
Guilleman,	Nehlig,	Inness,
Merle,	Mignot,	E. White,
Vevrassat,	Paul Webber,	Hubbard,
Wm. Hart,	J. G. Brown,	W. T. Richard,
Jas. M. Hart,	G. H. Boughton,	De Haas,
A. F. Tait,	Hazeltine,	Shattuck,
Thos. Cole,	Brevoort,	McEwan,

And others,
forming one of the finest collections offered for sale this season. They are now on exhibition as above, during the day and evening, until the sale, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION AND ALLEN STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Washington Hadley, Esq., to close the estate of John S. Hadley, deceased:

DIVISION-ST.—The lot of land, with the two two-story frame houses and dwellings thereon, situate on the north side of Division-st., between Allen and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 96 and 98. The lot is 28 feet 6 inches on Division-st., 22 feet 9 inches in the rear, by 110 feet 2 inches in depth on the easterly, and 123 feet 6 inches on the westerly side.

DIVISION AND ALLEN STS.—The lot of land, together with the improvements thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Division and Allen sts The improvements consist of a four-story brick store and dwelling on the corner, known as Nos. 106 and 108 Division-st., and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot, known as No. 1½ Allen-st. Lot 37 feet on Division-st., 28 feet 4 inches on the rear, by 58 feet 7 inches on the easterly, and 75 feet 3 inches on Allen-st., the westerly side.

ALLEN-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two three-story brick front houses thereon, situate on the westerly side of Allen-st., between Canal and Division sts., and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Allen-st., each 25 feet front and rear, by 87 feet 6 inches in depth on each side. No. 11 has range, bath, gas, &c.

Terms at sale. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST AND 28TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

28TH-ST.—The three-story brick-house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 28th-st., 233 feet 4 inches easterly from Madison-av., and known as No. 38 on said street. The house is 20 feet 10 inches by about 38 feet; has modern improvements. Lot 84 feet in depth.

31ST-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 31st-st., 141 feet 8 inches westerly from the 6th-av., and known as No. 67 on said street, being 20 feet ten inches in width by about 50 feet in depth; has modern improvements. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT 78 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased:

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., containing about 78 acres, and about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The above plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 CHARLTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Charlton-st., 63 feet 9 inches west of Macdougal st., and known as No. 3 Charlton-st. Lot, 25x100. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

H. R. WESTCOTT, & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE COMPLETELY FURNISHED.—THIS DAY (MONDAY,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, magnificent Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes and elegant Parlor Ornaments, Silver, China, cut Glass, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 East 30th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mirrors, black walnut and other suites, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. HENRY SMITH & PAYNE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the general partners, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
Dated NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.
J. HENRY SMITH, } General
OLIVER W. PAYNE, } Partners.
MARY M. BEATH,
Special Partner.

The business heretofore conducted by the late limited copartnership of J. HENRY SMITH & PAYNE will be conducted by J. HENRY SMITH and OLIVER W. PAYNE, general partners of said firm, in the firm name of J. HENRY SMITH & PAYNE, at No. 35 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.
J. HENRY SMITH.
OLIVER W. PAYNE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. CUNNINGHAM and GEORGE K. BARKER, under the firm name of CUNNINGHAM & BARKER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1865.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
J. G. CUNNINGHAM,
GEORGE K. BARKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber has associated with him in business his son, WM. P. RAYNOR, and Mr. WM. I. MARTIN, under the firm of SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865. SAMUEL RAYNOR.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS' BRONCHIAL PELLETS,
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.
Ask for no other, take no other.
For sale by every druggist.
Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 33 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL.—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Tower, and at No. 38 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

WALLACK'S—CHARLES THE SECOND—UNCLE JOHN.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MEADE has issued an important order, intended to arouse a proper spirit of emulation among the enlisted men of the army. It provides by the recognition and reward of meritorious conduct by granting, under specified conditions, furloughs to such men as by attention to duty, proficiency in drill, conduct on the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses and equipments, have proved themselves to be the best soldiers in the bridgades to which they are attached.

Admiral PORTER reports to the Navy Department the capture of the blockade-running steamer *Blenheim* on the night of Jan. 24, in Cape Fear River. She was from Nassau, bound in, not knowing the place had fallen into our hands. She has a valuable assorted cargo.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday says it was reported in that city that Gen. LEE had been appointed General-in-Chief, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. It had been expected that Gen. JOHNSTON would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting SHERMAN.

A dispatch from Wilmington, dated Jan. 19, received in Richmond on Thursday, reports the capture of the pirate *Olustee, alias Tallahassee*, while attempting to run into New-Inlet.

JEFF. DAVIS has appointed March 10 as a fast day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was voted to publish the correspondence of JAMES MADISON. Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of troops furnished by each State was adopted. A spicy discussion sprang up on a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, to appoint a select committee of five on "the Corruptions of the Government." Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

The House was entirely devoted to listening to speeches on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, which left Southampton on the 18th, and brings news three days later than that received by the *Cuba*, arrived here yesterday. The *Glasgow*, of the Inman line, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, also arrived here yesterday. The *Glasgow* brings a duplicate of the news summary forwarded by the *Virginia*, which left Liverpool early on the morning of the 11th, but which has not yet arrived. The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 11th, likewise arrived yesterday. The news by these vessels is anticipated. We publish a summary of the more important points in the *Virginia* report in other columns. The London *Spectator* has reason to believe that the Queen will open Parliament in person. The London *Times* discourses at great length to the Confederate leaders, declaring how needless it is for them to expect European intervention by emancipating their slaves. Particulars are given of the loss of the splendid new blockade-running steamer, the *Lelia*, near Liverpool, on Saturday, the 14th inst;—reference was made to this shipwreck in the report by the *Cuba*, published in yesterday's issue of the TIMES. The Pope's letter was causing serious ecclesiastical discussion in France. The Emperor NAPOLEON is to have his *Life of Julius Cæsar* translated into English, and is to revise the proof-sheets himself.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived at Lowell last Saturday. In the evening he addressed a large audience in that city, giving his version of his connection with the Army of the James, the operations of that Army around Richmond, and of the first Wilmington expedition. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, Manager of the People's Telegraphic Line, and to his obliging assistants, for the prompt transmission of our special report of Gen. BUTLER'S speech.

Says the Louisville *Journal* of the 23d inst.: "The negro troops on James River, a little below Chapin's Bluff, are many thousands in number. Without being able to speak from any personal observation, as to their fighting qualities, we can say that, in all their military evolutions and exercises, they have a most soldierly appearance. There are Kentucky brigades among them. The encampment of these troops, considered as military headquartyrs, is far the best we have ever seen. The whole country there is covered thickly with young pines, five or six inches through and as straight as Indian arrows. From the trunks of these pines, probably a thousand huts have been constructed under the superintendence of army engineers, the interstices being closed in the neatest manner with clay, and each cabin having a fine fire-place and chimney. Of course, all the labor of construction has been done by the negroes."

The Nashville *Dispatch* says that cotton is just beginning to be brought into that city. The planters were compelled to lie quiet while HOOD was conscripting and impressing in front of Nashville, and after he had gone the Union forces took most of the teams that he left. They have procured transportation and are bringing their cotton to market.

The Board of Officers appointed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to examine into the cause of the bursting of Parrott guns in the first attack upon Fort Fisher, have made a very voluminous report, which will soon be printed. The report does not reach any positive conclusion. Some facts appeared to indicate a lack of care in handling one or two of the guns. The board are of opinion that the bursting was occasioned by premature explosion, and experiments will be made to further test the merits and strength of the guns.

The people of Rhode Island are disgusted. Gov. SMITH has issued his proclamation declaring the quota of the State to be filled, and the Legislature formally thanked him for his efforts, whereupon it appears that there is a deficiency after all, and a large one at that. The Eastern District is short 904 and the Western 555, according to the Provost-Marshal General's mysterious figuring.

The Montreal *Herald* states that F. W. TORRANCE, Esq., has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the facts in relation to Judge COURSOL'S recent decision discharging the St. Albans raiders.

The upper front of Mr. JAMES MCINTYRE'S fuse manufactory, at No. 24 Elm-street, was blown out on Saturday morning, loose powder having been ignited by a match which Mr. M. struck to try a fuse.

Miss ELIZABETH COMPTON, of Tennessee, a youthful Union soldier, who was recenly honorably dismissed, her sex having been revealed in hospital, was before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday.

The Gold speculation fell on Saturday from 220 to 212, closing 215 at the Evening Exchange. Stocks generally firm. Money easy to the Brokers.

Mr. JOHN SICKLES, of Harlem, suddenly expired yesterday morning, in the One Hundred and Nineteenth-street Methodist Church.

English Precedents and American Practice.

Some of the forms which national antagonism take are as singular as they are inexplicable. Everybody has observed the regularity with which, whenever our army or navy, or any officer of the Government, commits any act which is on general or even on purely legal grounds open to objection, somebody starts up to justify it by "British precedents." As there is hardly any species of violence or injustice of which Great Britain has not at one period or other been guilty, of course there is an abundance of these precedents always at hand. What is most remarkable about this process of purification is, that they are used with an air of triumph, not against England only, but against every nation that may happen to have cause of complaint against us. A great many people seemed inclined to believe, for instance, that England's having permitted the *Essex* to be cut out of a neutral port, was a complete answer to the remonstrances called forth from Brazil by the cutting out of the *Florida*.

On the other hand, while showing the greatest alacrity in imitating what is bad in the career of England, many people have the greatest reluctance to copy what is good, or even harmless, for no better reason than that it is English. This is particularly true of matters of legislation. And it is but just to say that the English on this point never suffer themselves to be outdone in puerility and folly. The strongest argument that can be used in the House of Commons against the ballot is, that it is "American;" the grand objection to long, open railroad cars is that they are American, and it will probably take hundreds of murders and outrages committed in the carriages at present in use before this objection can be overcome. The same cause prevents recourse to the simple and obvious expedient of establishing communication with the engine-driver, by means of a line and bell, like that in use on our roads. And the fact that street railroads are common in this country, will probably exclude them from English cities for half a century to come.

Two remarkable illustrations of this craze have recently occurred in our Congress. When Mr. STEVENS introduced his great "Cold Bill," his grand argument in its favor was that England had been guilty of the same piece of absurdity; but it made no impression on the House, simply, we believe, because that body had had actual experience of the futility of the scheme last Summer. Within a day or two also Mr. MORRILL gravely opposed the bill admitting the heads of departments on the floor of the House, on the ground, first of all, that it was "the result of study and admiration of British example." It might do for a monarchy, "but would be mischievous and incongruous to our republican institutions." As the bill in question proposes simply to admit the various Secretaries to the floor of the House, for the purpose of giving answers to questions addressed to them on specific points, and does not permit them to take part in debate, or permit any debate to be raised either on the "the interpellations" or replies, and thus to prevent Congress and the newspapers wasting their time, as they now frequently do, for days and weeks, in raving over fictions, blunders and misrepresentations, what there is peculiarly monarchical in the plan, or why it is "incongruous to republican institutions," it is hard to see. If the men who talk in this way were open to conviction, which they hardly ever are, we would say that the practice in question, the admission of the executive officers of the Government to seats in the Legislature, for the purpose of making them accountable in person and *viva voce*, for the acts of the Administration, so far from being "incongruous to republican institutions," is, in reality, highly "incongruous to monarchical institutions." It is in England that it is an anomaly; here it would not be. An English Tory would have fair ground of complaining of Lord PALMERSTON'S and Mr. GLADSTONE'S presence in the House of Commons in the very reasons urged by Mr. MORRILL; for it is a practice eminently democratic in its nature and bearings. If anybody objects to the appearance of the heads of departments on the floor of Congress, it ought to be on the ground that it is a step toward that pure democracy, that predominance of the legislative branch of the Government over every other, which the framers of the Constitution so much feared and took so much pains to prevent.

THE FLORIDA CASE.—We publish the full text of the dispatches issued from the State Department in regard to the seizure of the *Florida*. The substance of these dispatches was given to the public several weeks ago. But very many of our readers will be pleased to have laid before them, in a complete form the reasons which Mr. SEWARD assigns for disavowing the act of the United States naval and consular subordinates at Bahia, at the same time that he presents to the Brazilian Government the grave provocation offered to the United States in the hasty recognition of the pirates as belligerents by an important American State. The points in Mr. SEWARD'S rejoinder to M. BARBOZA, will be found to be admirably taken, and illustrated with a force, pith and conciseness which have rarely been excelled in any modern State paper.

Bills for City Reform—The Health Bill and the Fire Department.

There are two bills before the State Legislature touching the interests of our city, which we trust will not be allowed to fail. One is the *Health Bill*, the other is the bill establishing a *Paid Fire Department*. Both are of the utmost importance to the good order, prosperity and safety of our city. Both are vigorously opposed by parties personally interested in perpetuating existing abuses, and by nobody else. Their enactment will be welcomed, by the great body of our people, with enthusiasm, and will inspire the hope that our city is not yet wholly given over to pestilence and profligacy.

Attempts have been made, steadily, for the last ten years, to secure the passage of a Health Bill for the Metropolis. They have failed regularly, sometimes because they interfered too seriously with party interests, and sometimes because they were resisted with the whole force of the enormous patronage connected with the present system. The bill now pending has been drawn with special care, and avoids objections which have proved fatal to its predecessors. It does not interfere with the Health office at Quarantine, and though it supersedes the Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens of the City Inspector's Office, it leaves to that jealous and grasping bureau the patronage and profits which it has long derived from *not* cleaning the streets. This we regard as a defect in the bill, but we trust it will be cured by a separate enactment.

The leading features of the new Health bill are very simple. It creates a Metropolitan Health District, embracing the same territory as the Metropolitan Police District. It creates a Board of Health, consisting of *eight—four* physicians named in the bill, and to serve without compensation, and the *four* Police Commissioners for the time—having long terms of service and vacancies to be filled by joint action of the two branches of the Legislature. The board is to appoint *ten* health inspectors, who with certain assistants are to make constant and thorough inspection of everything affecting the public health, and report all evils to the board for prompt and effective remedies. The inspectors are to be medical men, accustomed not only to treating diseases, but to exploring the causes of disease in crowded cities. The expense of such a board will be small—not one-half that of the present wretched and worthless system—while it seems admirably adapted to vigorous and effective service.

The other measure referred to we regard as one of still more pressing importance. The existing Fire Department of this city, loudly as it has been praised, is at once a disgrace and a nuisance. We do not underrate the courage, vigor and energy often displayed by its members in the performance of their duties: we accord them all due praise for these qualities. But the system itself is radically vicious.

In a country village it is necessary, and therefore proper, that when a fire occurs the whole population should be roused, by the clamor of bells, and the shouts of "fire," to put it out. But it is absurd, in a city like New-York, to gather a mob to extinguish a fire. Yet, every one who has ever attended one of these incidents of our city life knows that this is precisely what takes place. It is not easy to imagine anything more absolutely hideous than the noise and confusion of a night alarm of fire. In the course of time we, who dwell here, get used to it, but our country cousins, who come to visit us, are driven nearly frantic by their first experiences of the city method of putting out a fire. It is disgraceful that we should have lagged so long behind every other large city of the world in this particular. In London or Paris fires sometimes occur, but they are extinguished without commotion, and often without the knowledge of persons living in the same block.

But this is one of the minor evils of our present system. It is a hot-bed of profligacy and of crime. Young men, seduced by the excitement and apparent public spirit of the fireman's life, abandon their homes and lodge in the engine-houses, where they are free from all the restraining influences of home society, and exposed often to the worst and most perilous companionship. Hundreds and thousands of boys "run with the engine," and profess to be firemen, for the chances of plunder and robbery which a fire affords. And we believe we state only what official inquiry will confirm, when we say that quite as much property is destroyed and stolen by the agency, direct and indirect, of the present Fire Department, as is consumed by the ravages of fire itself. A very large proportion of the crime of the city may be traced to the influence of the system, and its effect, in every respect, upon the community, is demoralizing and dangerous in the highest degree.

We hope the Legislature will sweep away the whole existing system, and give us a compact, well-organized paid Fire Department in its stead. Influences of all sorts, personal and political, will be used to perpetuate existing abuses, but we trust they will be disregarded. In nearly all the other considerable cities of the United States, the system to which we cling with such absurd tenacity has given place to a paid system, and in every case the change has proved beneficial in every respect. We hope the Legislature will give New-York an opportunity to share its advantages.

The Internal Revenue—Gratifying Returns.

It was hardly likely that we Americans should learn either theoretically or practically that taxation is a science, so long as the fiscal requirements of the national Government were met by a trifle of some sixty or seventy million dollars annually. We are just beginning to learn, at the close of the fourth year of the war, that there *is* science, and a great deal of science in the business of taxing a large community—if we do it on a moderately large scale, and do it with a fair consideration for the various industrial interests of the nation. Already great progress has been made by those who have had the business in hand; but, it is no reflection on their honesty or earnestness of purpose to say that it has been a progress looking more toward immediate results—that is, actual money returns—than toward a nice and equitable distribution and adjustment of the public burdens. However, actual returns in money are precisely what are wanted at this particular juncture, and in this view we think the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may fairly and honestly be congratulated on his financial exhibit, covering the whole transactions of his branch of the service for the fiscal year ending in June, 1864.

We have great pleasure in calling especial attention to the fact, that the receipts of the past year from the different sources of internal revenue were—as far as a comparison could be drawn—only little less than three times the amount of those of 1863. In the last-named year, the returns for ten months—which embraced the whole period within which the act was in operation—amounted to $34,769,257, while that of the past year reached the net sum of $102,214,165. Of this vast amount, the State of New-York contributed nearly twenty-five millions—something less than one-fourth of the whole amount, and considerably more than Massachusetts and Pennsylvania put together.

The income tax for the last fiscal year brought $14,919,279, and one-third of this was collected in the State of New-York, or fully one million dollars more than was contributed by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania together. Illinois and California produced about an equal amount, or something over $580,000 a piece. Ohio ranks third in the gross returns, and fourth in returns of income—the former being $11,802,872, and the latter $1,117,691.

The taxes on manufactures and productions yielded $75,403,886, New-York contributing one-fifth of the whole, Pennsylvania and Ohio each about one-eighth, and Illinois and Massachusetts each about one-ninth. In the returns from distilled spirits, Illinois ranks highest, paying about one-fourth of the gross amount, which is $28,431,797. Ohio, New-York and Pennsylvania stand next in order.

As an indication, not simply of what a partially-matured system of internal taxation has produced, but of what a system perfected by experience and adjusted under official supervision, which each succeeding year must render more effective, will yet produce, the commissioner's report is of the highest practical interest to us all. It ought, moreover, to be circulated in a digested form, as widely as possible throughout Europe. It is a plain, intelligible test by which the National credit may be measured, and it forms, as well, a prompt and practical answer to those who affect to believe that the people of this country will see the National cause fail, rather than submit to the burdens which the sustenance of that cause imposes.

Diplomacy of a Practical Kind.

There are few among us that expect to find the practical way of dealing with international questions adopted by the National Government perfectly understood abroad—just at the moment. It takes time, generally, to make questions bearing on our foreign relations so apparent that the instant assent of a friendly neighbor can be reckoned on. But still, our way of doing things sometimes finds appreciation much sooner than we could almost have ventured to hope for. The people of the bordering Provinces, a few months ago, supposed that they might keep up a profitable commerce at one and the same time with the United States and with the States in rebellion against the national authority. These hopeful people have just begun to find out that they cannot do this sort of thing with any profit. The journals which have come to us from Quebec during the past week are filled with parliamentary speeches from members in office, and from members out of office—all couched in terms of good will. The frontier, according to these reports, is now protected by a volunteer force which is to cost the people one million of dollars a year. The laws which relate to the protection of so-called political refugees are to be amended by an enactment which will compel them to give security for their good behavior. The money stolen at St. Albans by the "Confederate" robbers is to be at once repaid. The Judge who connived with the felons is suspended from office. And, in short, the colonial people have begun thoroughly to understand that they cannot, at one and the same time, live in friendship with the President and people of the United States, while they lend themselves, their policemen and their Judges of the Petty Sessions to the small larceny business of JEFF. DAVIS. Let us here note, also, that the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, W. H. DRAPER, C. B., gave, on Friday, a common-sense decision, which is final in its character, and by which the pirate BURLEIGH will be at once surrendered, in accordance with the Extradition Treaty.

These matters are especially worth noting on the general principle that a plain, practical sort of diplomatic treatment is wonderfully efficacious. It was a painful thing for the Congress and Government of the United States to suggest the *unconditional* repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the reorganization of a naval force on the lakes, the institution of a passport system, and the suspension of the Extradition Treaty—all in one breath, as it might be said. Still, it had to be done, on the ground that the only way to reach the heart of most individuals and of most organized communities, is to aim at their pocket.

It will be the turn of the Government of the United States anon to relax in those features of its policy which are of a purely executive character. And we venture upon the belief that the abolishment of the passport system will be the first friendly response that will be made from this side to these exhibitions of good will on the part of the colonists. The means have been found altogether sufficient for the end contemplated, and *there* the matter, so far as our immediate neighbors are concerned, may be allowed to rest. When we were engaged in a serious diplomatic controversy some fifteen years ago, and when DANIEL WEBSTER was fighting our national battle over the fishery question of the Northeast, the only way in which his logic was sought to be met, was by a declaration that the topography of the American continent and the independence of the American mind were equally incomprehensible in Europe. Said the "leading journal," commenting on WEBSTER'S dispatch on the fisheries: "There is something extremely wild in the physical phenomena of America. The mountains literally pierce the clouds!" Yet this wildness and this piercing of the clouds were made perfectly comprehensible, when, two years later, these same fishery disputes were practically settled as WEBSTER declared they ought to be. History repeats itself.

EDWARD EVERETT.—Mr. BANCROFT contributes to the *Ledger* of this week an extended and most admirable sketch of EDWARD EVERETT. The two were associates in early life and the warm personal friendship which then grew up between them was never interrupted. Mr. BANCROFT'S delineation of Mr. EVERETT'S character, mental and moral, is exceedingly happy, and the biographical part of his sketch embraces many interesting incidents not mentioned elsewhere.

☞ The French steamship *Washington*, which was to have left Havre on the 11th inst., we are informed was detained on account of an imperfection having been discovered, a day or two before, in a piece of the machinery, which it was prudently decided to displace at once, rather than run any risk. The *Lafayette*, of the same line, will leave Havre on the 8th of February, and the *Washington* on the 8th of March.

Amusements.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S forthcoming season commences on Thursday next, with DONIZETTI'S admirable opera of "Don Sebastian," which we learn, with no surprise, has been the principal attraction of the Boston campaign. On the following night "Fra Diavolo" will be given, and on Saturday, (at the matinée,) "Il Poliuto." Of Mr. MARETZEK'S intentions, we hear that two of MEYERBEER'S operas are to be revived, and VERDI'S latest work, "La Forza del Destino," to be produced. The season will last until April, when the artistes are to repair to Chicago for the purpose of opening the new opera house there. Thus our musical season draws rapidly to an end. The sale of tickets for the week's performances commences at the Academy to-day; the demand for boxes has been unusually large.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH returned from Europe on Saturday's steamer, bringing with him a famous violoncello player, Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW, and a pianist, of whom we have heard most glowing accounts, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI. These artists will form part of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S concert troupe, and will shortly appear at Niblo's Saloon, in this city. We are glad that there is now an opportunity of having some interesting miscellaneous concerts.

The third Philharmonic concert, on Saturday night, was unusually well attended, the audience rising even to the amphitheatre. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD conducted and imparted a vigorous and excellent interpretation to a programme which did not contain a single novelty. SCHUMANN'S first symphony No. 1, in B flat, opus 38, was the principal work. The overtures were to Iphegenie in Aulis, by GLUCK, and to Egmont, by BEETHOVEN. One of the most agreeable features of the evening was SCHUBERT'S fantasia for piano, (orchestra part added by LISZT,) most deliciously performed by Mr. WM. MASON, whose rich and beautiful touch is heard to particular advantage in this charming but over-long work. Mme. CAMILLE URSO, the lady violin player, played a couple of fantasies almost faultlessly. The lady's skill will bear favorable comparison with any soloists now before the public. Mme. VARIAN was the vocalist of the occasion. The next concert will take place on March 11, when HAYDN'S symphony in E flat, MENDELSSOHN'S overture to the "Midsummer Nights' Dream," and LISZT'S poème symphonique will be played under Mr. BERGMANN'S direction.

At Wallack's Theatre, to-night, the well-known play of "Charles II." will be revived, and the comedietta of "Uncle John." At Niblo's Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear in two of their most popular pieces, the "Lakes of Killarney" and "Yankee Courtship." At the Winter Garden, "Hamlet" is still the attraction; at the Olympic, the "Streets of New-York;" at the Broadway, "Paul Pry" and the "Live Indian;" at Barnum's Museum, the new national drama of the "Union Prisoner; or the Patriot's Daughter," by Mr. LEVICK, is still the all-sufficient attraction. It is played every afternoon and evening. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, "Punch and Judy," from London, will be exhibited by a celebrated professor.

HELLER has a newly-arranged programme, to-night. At the Hippotheatron, the new pantomime is continued, and at the Menagerie, three separate performances are given.

Retaliation on Prisoners of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well if the gentlemen in Congress who debate the resolution on *retaliation*, were first to state what they mean by this term in the premises?

Retaliation means eye for eye and tooth for tooth. It means "tit for tat" in all the branches of law, international and municipal. It means levying a high duty on imports from a country which has imposed a high duty on our commodities, *because* it has done so. It means reprisal, that is, seizing a vessel belonging to a country some subjects of which have captured a vessel of ours, and the Government of which refuses to pay us the value. It means giving no quarter, because the enemy gives none. In the present case retaliation means starving for starving, torture for torture, death for death, savagery for savagery, or it means nothing. And do these things belong, so far as we are concerned, to what the civil law calls *possibilia*? God forbid that they should.

No, says a cotemporary of this city, retaliation in our present case does not mean fiendishness for fiendishness. It only signifies that we should give to the prisoners in our hands, plain rations, should prohibit dainties being sent to them, cut short their correspondence, and use the prisoners for work. If that is the case, we may all agree, but why use the term retaliation? It is not very wise to say blue when you mean yellow.

Let our Senators, who speak for retaliation, say what they mean; their discussions will then be intelligible to themselves and to the people. L.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Columns in Active Motion—Departure of the Last Division from Savannah on the 20th—Arrival of Gen. Grover with Reinforcements—Gen. Geary Relieved by Gen. Grover—Rebel Reports of Sherman's Movements—A Large Body said to be Moving on Augusta—The Public Works and Supplies to be Destroyed.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 25th, arrived here at 2 P. M. Saturday. Part of the following important intelligence concerning the Army and the movements of Gen. SHERMAN was published in our edition of yesterday morning:

FROM SAVANNAH.

Gen. Geary Relieved from Command in Savannah by Gen. Grover—The Last of Gen. Sherman's Army Gone from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEARY has been relieved, with his command, from the duties connected with this post, by Maj.-Gen. GROVER, who arrived yesterday from the North with about —— thousand men. Gen. GEARY, with his division, will rejoin the Twentieth Corps, which is already on the march. The Fourteenth Corps moves to-day. The last of SHERMAN'S army will leave Savannah to-morrow. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were at Hardeeville, S. C., when last heard from.

HUGUENOT.

List of Old Firms in Savannah—Their Past Standing and Present Condition.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

As a matter of interest to the mercantile readers of the TIMES, I send you a very carefully prepared list of the old firms of Savannah, showing their present standing compared with their past condition. This city was, perhaps more than any Southern city, intimately allied to New-York in commercial and business relations. The preparation of the subjoined directory has been chiefly under the supervision of a member of the firm of PADELFORD, FAY & CO. It may be relied on as perfectly correct in all its particulars, and sufficiently comprehensive to include the most noted houses. The relation which Savannah of the present bears to Savannah of the past could not be more powerfully exemplified than in this record. HUGUENOT.

LIST OF FIRMS.

Andrew Low & Co., shipping, cotton, and lumber business, principally foreign business; firm dissolved before the war; done nothing since the war. Andrew Low and Charles Green, both in Savannah; Gen. Sherman's Headquarters at the residence of Mr. Green, who is a British subject.

George B. Cummings was agent for Brown Brothers & Co.; commission merchant and dealer in exchange; done nothing since the war; still in the city.

Boston and Villalonga, factors and commission merchants; done an irregular country business since the war. Mr. Villalonga still in the city; one of the Aldermen. Mr. Boston was collector of the port under the United States authority, and reappointed by Jeff. Davis; died about one year ago.

A. S. Hartridge, factor and commission merchant; done nothing since the war; still in the city; brother to Julian Hartridge, rebel Congressman for First Congressional District.

Octavius Cohen & Co, commission house, principally cotton; done but little business since the war. Octavius Cohen still in the city. Frederick Myers, the junior partner, belongs to Signal Corps of the rebel army.

Hunter & Gammell, shipping and commission merchants; done nothing since the war; both in the city.

Claghorn & Cunningham, heavy grocers and shipchandlers; done a heavy business in Confederate money; both absent in commission in the State troops or reserves.

Padelford, Fay & Co., shipping and commission merchants, agents for Baring Brothers & Co., London; firm dissolved in May, 1861; done nothing since the war. Mr. Padelford in the city still. Mr. Fay is in Boston, moved there before the war. and Treasurer of Washington Mills. E. Padelford, jr., died in Savannah, June 7, 1863.

F. G. Dana, factor; done a small business since the war; still in the city.

Wm. Battersby & Co., English house; principally cotton trade; have done a large blockading business since the war; Wm. Battersby still in the city; Joseph Battersby died about a year ago, on the passage from Liverpool to New-York.

Robert Habersham & Sons, factors; principally for Sea Island and rice planters; have done a heavy and promiscuous business since the war; Robert Habersham still in the city; the junior partners left.

Wm. M. Davidson, liquor dealer; done considerable business during the war; left with the army, being Captain of a company of Georgia Reserves.

Cohen & Hertz, commission house; done a good general trade since the war; both in the city.

La Roche & Bell, auction house; done a heavy business since the war, particularly in the blockade trade; La Roche still in the city; Bell left with the army, belonging to the Georgia Reserves.

Brigham, Baldwin & Co., shipping and commission merchants; done nothing in their line since the war; Mr. Brigham is President of the Southern Insurance Company, and in the city; Mr. Baldwin was in the Commissary Department of the rebel army, on post; resigned, and remained in the city when it was evacuated; Christian Holst is in Europe.

W. Woodbridge, rice factor and commission merchant; has done but little since the war; still in the city; an open Union man from the beginning.

Duncan & Johnston, commission merchants and insurance agents; light business since the war; Mr. Duncan still in the city; Mr. Johnston is in the Signal Corps of the rebel army.

Erwin & Hardee, factors; have done a country business since the war; Robt. Erwin still in the city; C. S. Hardee accepted the position of Deputy Collector of the Port, to escape going to the ranks, and left with J. R. Sneed, the Collector.

Geo. Parsons & Co., commission merchants; done no business since the war; Geo. Parsons has been to Europe; now in New-York; Isaac Scott lives in Macon, and Edwin Parsons in New-York, of the firm of Brigham & Parsons.

Richardson & Martin, factors; principally planter's business; have done some business during the war; both large planters, and neither of them in the city, Mr. Richardson having left in flag-of-truce boat since the city was occupied.

Tison & Gordon, factors; principally planter's business; have done some business since the war; Mr. Tison still in the city; Mr. Gordon is on Gen. Mercer's Staff, and left with the army.

Wm. C. O'Driscoll, commission, merchant, and President of the Bank of Savannah; business principally foreign; done nothing since the war.

N. A. Hardee & Co., factors; principally planter's trade; have done considerable since the war; N. A. Hardee is still in the city, and is a brother to Gen. Hardee, of the rebel army; J. L. Hardee, his son, left with the army.

Jno. R. Wilder & Gallie, commission house, and agents for the line of side-wheel steamers from New-York; done nothing since the war; Mr. Wilder is Russian Consul, and still in the city; Maj. Gallie was killed at Fort McAllister, in the first attack of the iron-clad monitors.

Scranton & Johnson, heavy grocers; sold out their stock and removed to Augusta.

Stark, Alexander & Clark, heavy grocers; dissolved since the war: Alexander & Clark moved in the country; Mr. Stark is still in the city; done considerable trade in country produce.

Jno. M. Cooper & Co., large dealers in books and stationary; trade light since the war; stock run out; Mr. Cooper still in the city; D. G. Olcott left with the army, and W. H. Olcott is in Europe.

Henry Lathrop & Co., wholesale dry goods; done a heavy business since the war in manufacturing clothing, etc., principally for Government contracts; none in the city.

Nevett, Lathrop & Rogers, dry goods men; have done considerable trade; replenishing their stock at blockade sales in Charleston, Wilmington and Augusta; Mr. Rogers, the active man, still in the city.

De Witt & Morgan, dry goods men, similar to Nevitt, Lathrop & Rogers, and replenished their stock in the same markets; both still in the city.

H. A. Richmond, jeweller; sold out his stock and done nothing since the war out a little repairing; still in the city, and a consistent Union man.

D. & E. J. Lathrop, carpet dealers; sold out their stock, and since done considerable manufacturing business; D. Lathrop still in the city; E. S. Lathrop left with the army—belonging to the Georgia Reserves.

FROM BEAUFORT.

Present Location of the Troops—Position of the Enemy—The Points Aimed at—Gen. Sherman's Order Providing Homes for the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

In the way of military movements, nothing of startling importance has been developed since the date of my last dispatches. In writing that, I do not mean to assert that nothing in the shape of a movement has transpired since then. It must be understood that Gen. SHERMAN'S forces are by no means lying on their oars; and because the North has not been electrified within the past few days with the intelligence of the capture of Charleston, or some other equally important point, the inference is not to be drawn that the army has come to a halt. Of course the public are nat-

 urally solicitous to be informed of the exact location of each corps, but in that particular I cannot indulge them. I have no hesitation, however, in stating that the advance, which comprises something more than pickets, is stationed at Salkehatchie, a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, about midway between those two cities, and a few miles north of Pocotaligo. The rebels when retreating from Pocotaligo, ten days ago, made a temporary stand at Salkehatchie, which place they immediately abandoned when a portion of the Union troops moved toward them. No fighting whatever occurred. The rebels seemingly are tired of contesting ground and positions, and prefer the more discreet course of buckling on their armor and running away. It is satisfactorily ascertained that some of the enemy's forces are at Ashepoo, on the railroad thirty miles south of Charleston. How large this force may be it is not definitely stated, although it is surmised that the numbers are small. It is not probable that the enemy will tarry long at Ashepoo. That place cannot be defended any better than other places on the railroad which the enemy has allowed to slip quietly into our hands.

Judging from the rebel papers we are led to suppose that Branchville is to be held, even if the enemy should be compelled to take a hand in a fight. Thither reinforcements have been sent, also numerous guns transferred from the outposts of Charleston. Whether or not the rebels will be gratified in their desire for a little brush the future will determine. It is to be hoped they will not be parsimonious in collecting heavy guns at Branchville, also in accompanying the same with a good supply of ammunition. It will not be objected if they garrison the town with one of their overwhelming forces, thickly interspersed with General and line officers, and that each and every man be armed with the best muskets the shabby Confederacy affords. The more they contribute to our desire in the particulars enumerated the better for us and the worse for them.

At this writing Gen. SHERMAN has not proclaimed to the army, either by printed circulars or in any other manner, the details of the programme he has decided to follow whilst carrying on the movements already inaugurated. We have a belief that Charleston will eventually fall; the same with Branchville and other towns further north. Undoubtedly all these events will be realized in the course of time. But remember they cannot be brought about in a day or a week.

What we know of the present condition of Charleston is communicated to us by refugees and deserters—an unlimited number of each class coming within our lines each day. It is not my intention to tire the reader by introducing here the statements of these people. That has been done sufficiently often to satisfy the most fastidious. I will only remark that accounts so received strengthen the belief that Charleston will be evacuated.

Our troops on Morris Island have observed of late a succession of suspicious movements on the part of the rebels, which probably have for their object the removal of many of the heavy guns from Sullivan's and James' Islands. The firing between the opposing forces round Charleston has almost wholly ceased. One or two monitors and several gunboats have been added to Admiral DAHLGREN's fleet within the past week. This would indicate that the navy is about to make an effort in some quarter.

In speaking of Gen. SHERMAN's force the fact must not be overlooked that the troops constituting the Department of the South, under the command of Gen. FOSTER are performing a very important part in the series of operations now progressing. In the advances from this point and the attacks that have followed, they have coöperated with the zeal and firmness that has characterized them since the time they were first called upon to contend with the enemy. With such troops in the department, no fears need be apprehended that the rebels will ever succeed in reobtaining a single inch of ground that has been wrested from them with a view of holding.

Traders in this place have been reaping a rich harvest since the occupation of the immediate vicinity by a portion of SHERMAN's troops. The same may be said of the traders at Savannah and Hilton Head. It has not unfrequently happened that a store well filled with an assorted line of goods in the morning has been completely cleaned out at night, through the course of legitimate trade. The profits, as may be readily conceived, are large in most instances, but the soldiers do not stop to question the price, so long as they can obtain the articles of their search. Regulations and restrictions governing the matter of trade have been laid down by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER. In accordance with an order issued on the 17th, a tax of one per cent. will in future be levied on all goods brought into this department, except the District of North Carolina, for the purpose of trade, the fund accruing from the same to be used for providing steam and fire engines, repairing wharves, roads, public buildings, &c. Lieut.-Col. JAMES H. STRONG, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, is detailed to attend to the collection and disbursement of the fund.

I forward with this letter a very important special order issued by Gen. SHERMAN, which provides for the well-being of the negroes and their location upon the plantations in the various districts of the department. By the same order, it will be seen that Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON has been appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, he having been relieved of the military command of the Beaufort District by Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER. To every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the colored people, the wisdom and sound policy embraced in the orders referred to will be apparent. We have among us a large—a very large—population of this unfortunate people, and each day it is increased by new arrivals from without the lines. The question of what will become of them is now satisfactorily answered, and those interested in the matter of their condition and future prospects will hail with delight the order which so happily covers the case in hand. Of the ability of Gen. SAXTON to discharge the duties of his new office in a manner acceptable to all parties interested, none who know him can doubt for a moment. His sympathies are heartily enlisted in the undertaking. From the very moment he entered the department he has striven with commendable zeal to raise the colored people from a servile condition to one of freedom and self-respect, and how well he has succeeded the numerous and orderly schools on the islands, the inviting appearance of the buildings owned and occupied by negroes on the plantations, the skill and genius exhibited by many in the conduct of their farms, the energy put forth to do and care for themselves without the aid of the whites, and a hundred other evidences of a similar nature amply testify. It is a good cause in which he is engaged, and one in which he should be fully supported.

Within the past few days we have been visited with frequent showers of rain, which have in a degree retarded the movement of the army; but to-day the sky is clear and bright, and we hope it will continue so for a few days, at least. WHIT.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

An official dispatch from Gen. HARDEE, received at the War Department last evening, dated the 24th inst., states that there were no movements of the Federals on either bank of the Savannah River. A dispatch to the *Whig* dated the 23th, says that large body of troops from Savannah are reported to be moving on Augusta. Other rumors say that SHERMAN is moving on Augusta by way of Blakeville, S. C. Gen. D. H. HILL commands the district of Georgia, with his centre at Augusta.

Gen. FRY commands the post of Augusta.

Gen. HILL has ordered, should the exigency require it, the removal of all the cotton, machinery and powder works at Augusta.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The enemy have made no advance movement. Scouts report that the railroad between Salpehatchee Bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burned and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. GEARY.

At a special meeting of the Savannah City Council, held at the Council Chamber on Monday, 23d inst., His Honor, R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor, in the chair, A preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, highly complimenting Gen. GEARY for his administration of affairs in Savannah since the capture of the city, stating that he would ever be held in remembrance as the embodiment of the high-toned gentleman and the chivalric soldier; and asserting that the admirable discipline of his troops preserved an order and quiet perhaps unparalleled in the annals of warfare, where a victorious army entered a captured city.

Continued Indian Depredations.

OMAHA, N. T., Sunday, Jan. 29.

The Indians who burned the Government hay, and ran off stock at Valley Station yesterday, came down the road to-day, burned two ranches near Julesburgh, and ran off 400 more cattle. They have now gone in the direction of Fort Laramie.

Earthquake at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 29.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here at 4 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Return of the Rebel Iron-Clads to their Old Anchorage.

Who Commanded Them in the Late Raid.

Rebel Measures to Destroy Cotton to Prevent its Capture.

Gen. Breckinridge Appointed Rebel Secretary of War.

HOOD'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Jan. 27, has the following:

"The iron-clads are at their old anchorage. The vessels passed the first obstructions, but could not pass the second line. The *Drewry* grounded under the enemy's batteries, when the crew were removed. About ten minutes after they left her, she was blown up by a shell exploding her magazine. The *Richmond* and *Virginia* both grounded. The *Fredericksburgh* passed over the obstructions, drawing eighteen inches less water than the other iron-clads. The *Virginia* was struck by a 300-pound shot, which loosened some of her iron bolts, but all the injury she received was repaired in a few hours. The *Virginia*, the flagship, was commanded by Lieut. DUNNINGTON, the *Richmond* by Commander KELL, late First Lieutenant of the *Alabama*, and the *Fredericksburgh* by Lieut. SHEPARD. Commander MITCHELL, flag-officer, was in command of the squadron.

We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to burn all cotton that is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. How much better would it have been to have destroyed the large quantity stored in Savannah, and thus have prevented its falling into the hands of SHERMAN.

The Yankees, says the Wilmington *Journal* of the 23d, appear to have left their base in front of Maj.-Gen. HOKE's forces yesterday, and concentrated at Fort Fisher.

Their fleet has also disappeared. They of course hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have reëmbarked their main body we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces. There was considerable skirmishing about Fort Anderson on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson, in order to open a way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet sad disappointment. All was quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Jan. 28, states that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has been appointed Secretary of War.

The *Examiner* publishes the following parting address of Gen. HOOD to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, TUPELO, Miss., Jan. 23, 1865.

SOLDIERS: At my request I have this day been relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you, accept my thanks for the patience with which you have endured your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and strove hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command, and I shall look with deep interest on all your future operations and rejoice at your success.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR succeeds him in command.

No official appointment of Gen. LEE as General-in-Chief has yet been made.

The War Department has no information of any movement of SHERMAN's column in the direction of Augusta.

Of the reported raid toward Weldon, they say that the route taken is the most direct by land; but there is no doubt of ample dispositions having been made to check it.

A collision occurred last Thursday evening between the flag-of-truce boat *Wm. Allison* and a small torpedo, in which the torpedo was sunk. Lieut. ARMSTRONG, of the navy, was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

The *Dispatch* announces that a large lot of blankets, boxes, &c., were yesterday delivered to the Federal prisoners confined in Richmond. It says Brig.-Gen. HAYES reached here on Thursday. He is the Superintendent of the delivery of the articles. He will remain till the distribution is completed, when he will probably proceed to other parts of the Confederacy, where the Yankees are confined, in order to superintend further distribution. Seventeen hundred packages and a large letter mail were sent down to Col. MULFORD, for the Confederate prisoners in the North.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life—Capture of a Band of River Depredators.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Eclipse*, which exploded her boiler in the Tennessee River, opposite Johnsonville, on the 26th, had on board the members of the Ninth Indiana Battery, and other troops. In all, over one hundred and forty lives were lost by the accident.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 15th, states that Gunboat No. 3 seized the steamer *Mustang*, at Skipworth's Landing. The *Mustang* was in the service of special scouts, formerly commanded by Lieut. EARL. Some thirty special scouts were on board, who had been running the boat up and down the river, committing sundry depredations not in accordance with the duties of United States soldiers. They were arrested, and committed to jail, and will be sent to Gen. CANBY. The New-Orleans steamer *Olive Branch* had ninety-two bales of cotton for Cairo.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

The train on the shore line from New-York did not reach this city until 1 o'clock this afternoon, owing to a collision with a freight train near Mansfield. The engine was damaged, and the engineer and firemen slightly injured.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Lillie's Safes.

LILLIE & SON, TROY, N. Y., continue to manufacture their celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes. Thoroughly fire and burglar proof. The only reliable safe made. H. R. HUBBELL, Agent, No. 196 Broadway.

A Sore Throat, when Neglected, often results in confirmed bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a sure remedy for coughs, colds and all bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

William Topping & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally shure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

If you want to know what the people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the *Daily Times* of SATURDAY, Jan. 28, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.

C. C. RICHMOND.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent.

Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

To Consumptives.

A new treatment for diseases of the lungs is practiced by Dr. MOZART, at No. 726 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Persons afflicted are cordially invited to call and examine the modus operandi through which it is claimed all diseases of the breathing organs can be radically cured. Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P.M.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Hollaway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—HANRAHAN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, at the bride's residence, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, Capt. N. A. CONKLIN, 173d Regiment N. Y. Vols., and Miss AGNES HANRAHAN, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

Hempstead, L. I., papers please copy.

LAWRENCE—ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 27, by Rev. John C. Ager, Mr. JOSIAH B. LAWRENCE, formerly of Poughkeepsie, and Miss ROSE D. ROBERTSON, of Brooklyn. No cards.

WATKINS—ABELL.—In Whitehall, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Mr. Howd, SIDNEY B. WATKINS and Miss ELMA ABELL, daughter of Asa Abell, Esq., all of that place.

WILSON—WHITE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, WM. F. WILSON and FRANCES A. WHITE, both of this city.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM H. AMERMAN, aged 36 years, 9 months and 5 days.

BIANCHI.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 28, VICTOR, youngest son of Francisco Bianchi, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

CAVANNAH.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. CAVANNAH, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, near Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at Rahway on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

DONOHUE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, JAMES DONOHUE, aged 41 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where the funeral services will take place.

DICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL DICK, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 Stanton-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on the 10:30 train, Monday, to White Plains for interment.

FISHER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 28, HENRY W. FISHER, of this city, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FLAGLER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, of croup, ALBERT, son of Albert and Mary S. Flagler, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 29, SAMUEL E. LOCKWOOD, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1 3d-st. His remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, VIOLA, only daughter of Eli and Mary S. Martin, aged 1 year, 6 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 4½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 231 East 63d st.

MEEKER.—At his residence in Columbia, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 27, after a long illness, DANIEL MEEKER, in the 78th year of his age.

MILLIKEN.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 28, H. R. MILLIKEN, only son of R. B. Milliken, Esq.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SICKELS.—At Harlem, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 29, Dr. JOHN SICKELS, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of Uriah Field, Tarrytown, MARY UNDERHILL, daughter of the late Adonegah and Sarah Underhill, aged 39 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day, the 31st of first month, at 12 o'clock M.

WARNER.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, Mrs. MARIA WARNER, wife of George H. Warner.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., on Tuesday, Jan 31, at 12 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

WELLS.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, FRANCES GOU, wife of Lloyd W. Wells of this city, and daughter of the late John Bumstead, of Boston.

Boston papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, of croup, WASHINGTON, youngest child of Chas. W. and Matilda P. White.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Boston Road, near 7th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot on arrival of 10:30 train from 26th st.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, JAMES WEAVER, youngest son of the late Francis B. Williams.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

A PAPER BY GEORGE BANCROFT,
ON
THE DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT,
WILL APPEAR IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
FOR
THIS WEEK,
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 12 O'CLOCK.

From the Evening Express.

The *New-York Ledger* for this week contains a sketch of Mr. Everett's life, from the pen of the great historian, the Hon. George Bancroft, written expressly for the *Ledger*. Mr. Bancroft was Mr. Everett's life-long friend, and for that reason Mr. Bonner requested him to write this sketch. The fourth page of the *Ledger*—the page on which Mr. Everett's articles were usually printed—is in mourning, and the entire contents of that page are devoted to the memory of the departed statesman.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificia teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE AT HIS ROOMS, No. 32 Bond-st., every Tuesday, from 9 until 3 o'clock. Advice free. But for a thorough examination of the lungs with the

RESPIROMETER,

his charge will be three dollars. When thoroughly examined, one must expect to be told the true condition of their lungs.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, will cure even in the advanced stages. Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, which is generally the forerunner of consumption, are cured by the use of Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Persons, as they enter Dr. Schenck's rooms, receive a ticket giving them the number of their turn. Persons so unwell as to be obliged to come in carriages will receive attention at once.

Price, for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; $7 50 the half dozen; or two bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic for $3 75. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

A supply of the medicines always kept for sale at the Doctor's Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

NOW READY.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, containing the Great Surgeons of the world—HARVEY, ABERNETHY, JENNER, HUNTER, COOPER, MOTT, and CARNOCHAN. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc. More about Muller; Gaining Confidence; Affectation; Prof. Owen on the Brain: The Human Face; Preëxistence; Religious Duties of Children; How to Kill Ministers; Shooting a Gorilla; The Lost Races; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

WANTED.
UNITED STATES GOLD COUPONS,
due March and May.
HILLER & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE MOST HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF THE BONES OF THE HEAD—THE BRAIN EXPOSED—THE BLOOD-VESSELS TO BE SEEN—THE BONES OF THE FACE DENUDED—DEEP AND DESTRUCTIVE ULCERS OVER THE BODY—COMPLETE PROSTRATION—THE PATIENT NOT ABLE TO MOVE HIS LIMBS—HORRIBLE DEFORMITY OF HIS FEATURES.

I, JOHN TRIPP, of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., now at No. 92 Chatham-st., solemnly swear that I have suffered the greatest agonies a human being could possibly stand for 11 years. Drs. Powers and Stuart, two eminent physicians of Syracuse, exhausted their skill to cure me, but in vain. Prof. March, of Albany, pronounced me incurable. In the Albany Hospital received no benefit. Swallowed hundreds of bottles of sarsaparilla syrup, life balsam, iodine water, &c., &c. The whole front bone rotted away, denuded the brain; the bones of my face were denuded; my whole face, nose, ears and different parts of my body, arms, legs, were one mass of ulcers. I was completely prostrated; as helpless as an infant. I had lost the use of my arms from rheumatism. There are no words to express my sufferings; neither can I find words to express my gratitude to my great benefactor, Dr. Heine. I was poor and helpless when I applied to Dr. Heine—had expended over $2,000. I sincerely hope that the poor sufferers in and out of our hospitals, will call and see me, behold my disfigured features and head, and they would be astonished at the most wonderful result of the treatment. This was accomplished in six weeks, just think, after eleven years' horrible suffering.

JOHN TRIPP.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1865. W. H. RIBLET, Notary Public. 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

The bones of my head can be seen at the office of Dr. Heine, No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

N. B.—Hundreds of similar and greater cures can be referred to by Dr. Heine—all chronic affections, such as Hip Diseases, Scrofula, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, diseases of women and children, &c. Dr. Heine's treatment is original, and has not been promulgated. He guarantees to cure, or return the money deposited. Physicians supplied as usual with his preparations. Dr. H. will also give private instruction to the profession and others, in order to benefit the great number of sufferers. All those who doubt the great success of this treatment need but apply to Dr. H., and convince themselves by visiting those who have been restored to health after every other treatment had failed.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it neccessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,
Eighth Door West of Broadway.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,
HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH, DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Aesthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throa became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL, Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit.: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company—$6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each One Hundred Dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself." Professor Shepard, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief. There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value." These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; J. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, } Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
F. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.......................$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore, William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit, Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis, J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell, Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook, C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston, Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps, R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow, Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot, Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller, Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry, Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson, Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane, James Low,
James Brice, Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

TRUSTEES:

ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY,

Office, No. 24 Broad-st.,
And No. 67 Exchange-place, near Broadway.
Capital.......................$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 46 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 14th February proximo. Polls open at 4 and close at 5 o'clock.
F. P. FURNALD, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 7 per cent., in different sums, on improved real estate. City property preferred. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

THE WHOLE CAPITAL OF
THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
having been taken, the books of subscription are closed.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.

In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:

In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.
JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Pool open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY—NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York. Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

CASH CAPITAL	$600,000
NUMBER OF SHARES (SIXTY THOUSAND)	60,000
Par Value (full paid) (ten dollars)	10
Working capital (in cash out of above)	100,000

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finkin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL:

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL...........................$400,000
100,000 SHARES..............PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Karver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:

Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.
CULVER, PENN & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
I. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 28, 1865.
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK
will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, 31st inst.
J. M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks	437,235 04	—930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,656 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,625 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received.)	198,293 12	—$596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$758,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,746 56
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,029 50
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,550 00
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	20,500 00
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,167 77
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,455 70
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12—$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next: also a dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.,

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, JR., J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. D. BRADFORD, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1864	$159,747 71	
Premiums Received from January 1 to December 31, 1864, inclusive	898,461 25	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$958,208 96

This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo, and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$836,772 88
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c. during the same period		$424,901 83
Return Premiums		87,485 32
The Company has the following Assets:		
Cash in Bank	$104,821 08	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	488,611 50	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest	44,655 24—	
		$638,087 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		385,441 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		76,501 25
Scrips of sundry Mutual Ins. Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		40,598 41
Total Assets		$1,140,628 89

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next.

The trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1861, be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend in Scrip of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Alfred Edwards, William Leconey,
A. C. Richards, A. Wesson,
Sheppard Gandy, Egbert Starr,
W. M. Richards, Byron Sherman,
G. D. H. Gillespie, Jehial Read,
C. E. Milnor, John A. Bartow,
Martin Bates, A. S. Barnes,
Frederick B. Betts, Alex. M. Earle,
Moses A. Hoppock, H. L. Atherton,
Sanford Cobb, Jr., John A. Hadden,
W. H. Mellen, Geo. C. Wetmore,
B. W. Bull, P. H. Vandervoort,
Horace B. Claflin, Josiah M. Fiske,
Ephraim L. Corning, Oliver K. King,
F. W. Meyer, David Lamb,
John K. Myers, Benjamin D. Smith.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of 1865.

Holders of irregular Bonds will please communicate with
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—HERRING'S SAFE, NEARLY NEW. Also, two or three good desks and chairs. Apply at No. 313 Broadway, up stairs.

DIVIDENDS

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 158 BROADWAY, JAN. 25, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL..............$200,000
SURPLUS..............98,000

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1865.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. Co., No. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.

A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of February.
J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Room No. 20, 3RD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as earned for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent to stockholders of record 26th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 10th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.

CONVERSION OF MORTGAGE BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF 3 1-2 PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this company, on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of this company at the close of business on the 14th day of February next.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND. — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books are closed to Feb. 1.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President L. I. R. R. Co.
HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 26, 1865.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Feb 1, 1865, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from Jan. 23.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February. Transfer books closed on the 23d inst.
S. F. JENKINS, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.
ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has this day been declared payable on the 1st of February proximo, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. —DIVIDEND.—A semi annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE — OF 75 horse-power, 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. It is in complete running order. Apply to C. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE.—Containing about 2,500 volumes, in good order, for immediate use. Apply to DAVID G. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF ONE HUNdred acres, in excellent condition and in a high state of improvement every way; wood, meadow, fruit orchards and plow land in desirable proportions, and no waste ground. A commodious and substantial dwelling-house and farmer's house, and a large barn and other outhouses, all in prime order. Also on the fine stream which runs through the farm is a good flouring grist-mill, with business enough to keep its two run of stone in constant employment. Location within 30 miles of New-York City, in Rockland County, being near railroad, within three miles of the Hudson River, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to school, church and post-office, and every way eligible. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, WITHOUT EXCEPTION the most productive farm in New Jersey; large proportion of this farm is rich bottom land, yielding the finest quality of hay; over 100 tons was cut the past season, beside heavy crops of wheat, rye, corn and oats. This farm needs no praising, as it will speak for itself. Price $17,000, and an extraordinary investment at that price. Any gentleman desiring a profitable place, either for himself or to settle his children, here is an opportunity seldom if ever offered in market. This place must be seen, and cannot but satisfy any man of good judgment that the property is worth all or more than asked. For further particulars, call on GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A country seat with 25, 30 or 40 acres of land, in the best state of improvement; house is 38 by 32, with 18 feet extension, in perfect order, situated on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 38th-st., New-York, or at No. 148 Front-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THOSE NEAT THREE-story and basement brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS on East 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, four-story English basement HOUSE and LOT on 46th-st., west of Broadway.
For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

$5,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house; modern improvements; good location up town; immediate possession. Also, a three-story high-stoop brick, in splendid order, for $7,000. Also, a four-story brown-stone for $12,500. Also, a three-story, high-stoop brick, richly furnished, with possession, for $20,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 34th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x52 feet, with conservatory; house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK, TO LET OR LEASE—With or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage-house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from Central Park. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the village of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., 2¼ hours from New-York City by railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, containing 48 acres, in high state of cultivation; building new. For further particulars, apply to DAY HOAGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., or D. H. MOUNT, Esq., Rocky Hill, N. J.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from two to forty acres, adjoining a pleasant village ten miles west from Jersey City. Cars to the door. Location unequaled. Improvements good. Suitable for a large family, a gentleman of leisure, or one doing business in the city. Address HERMAN, Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown stone front, on West 34th-st., near 7th-av., in elegant order, frescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Second-av.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$18,000.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop house, 25x55, complete order, near Union-square. Also, neat houses on 22d, 26th, 31st, 35th, 38th, 46th, 47th, 49th sts., and other desirable locations, from $7,000 to $25,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Nyack; commands a fine view of the Hudson from Sing Sing to Yonkers; frame house, stable, barn, &c.; 5 acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply at No. 72 Beaver-st., up stairs, daily, at 2 P. M., to T. A. HALLIDAY.

FOR SALE—IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan counties, N. Y., 100 miles from New-York City. For particulars call at Lovejoy's Hotel, for three days, from 1 to 2 P. M., or address the undersigned at Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y. M. T. MORSS.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TWELVE MODERN HOUSES—CITY OF Brooklyn, $4,500 to $7,000. N. B.—Farms to exchange. Inquire for JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE new cottage of A. B. Roff, on Franklin-st., near Elm. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. S— particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st. For

TO LET.

STORE NO 181 BROADWAY ON 20 YEARS lease from May next.—The above property, 25x100, situated on the west side of Broadway, between Cortland and Dey sts., may be leased for 10 or more years, to be improved by the tenant. Apply to FRED'K MARQUAND, Fifth-av. Hotel, or H. G. MARQUAND, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished, first-class residence, within two doors of 5th-av., below Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, on Canal-st., near Broadway. P. J. INSLEE, No. 302 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A gentleman and his wife, for six months or a year; a first-class house is desired in the city, or not more than an hour's ride from it, or in Brooklyn. Reference or guarantee given if required for the proper care of the furniture. Address Box No. 2,457 Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON……WEDNESDAY……Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE……WEDNESDAY……March 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine)……$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)……$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	……
ENGLAND—building	3,430	……
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	……
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis……Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$132 50
Second Cabin Passage……80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$112 50
Second Cabin Passage……65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3……NORTH STAR……SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13……COSTA RICA……TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23……OCEAN QUEEN……WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW……SATURDAY……Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK……SATURDAY……Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON……SATURDAY……Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau……$45
Passage money to Havana……$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the 6th Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, held at camp, defences of Bermuda Hundred, Va., on Monday evening, Jan. 16, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Howard Kitching, Colonel of the 6th Regiment New-York Artillery, died on the 10th day of January, 1865, of wounds received in the engagement at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1864, therefore,

Resolved, That, recognizing the act of our Heavenly Father in thus removing from us our commanding officer, we bow submissively to His inscrutable will.

Resolved, That the character of Gen. Kitching, as an officer and a gentleman, was such as commanded our highest respect and esteem. His qualities as a soldier and a leader, whether displayed in the quiet of camp or in the storm of battle, always secured the earnest confidence of all. We feel that no one can supply his place with us. He died for his country, but his memory will ever live in our hearts as that of a good man, a true soldier and a gallant officer.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of our deceased Commander we tender our sincere sympathy, and our earnest prayer that the God of the widow and the fatherless may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, the officers of the regiment wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald, Times, Tribune, Army and Navy Journal*, and Yonkers *Statesman*; also, that a copy be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

GEO. C. KIBBE,
Major 6th N. Y. Artillery, President.
JACOB BOWERS, Lieutenant 6th N. Y. H. A., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M.; 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz:

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

The Potatoes will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS TO FILL THE QUOTA OF GREENE COUNTY.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, will receive proposals for filling the whole or any part of the quota of Greene County, (450 to 500 men,) at the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, until Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, for one, two or three years' men—three years' men preferred—payable in cash, or payable half in cash and half in the bonds of the County of Greene, maturing in one, two and three years, with annual interest at seven per cent.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, as may best subserve the interests of the county.

All proposals must be sealed and directed to "E. D. Ingersoll, Clerk of Supervisors, Merchants' Hotel, New-York," marked "Proposals," and will not be opened until the time stated above.

CATSKILL, Jan. 26, 1865.

J. H. BAGLEY, JR.,
M. B. MATTICE,
B. B. OSBORN,
B. S. McCABE,
ALBERT TUTTLE, } Committee.

E. D. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.; French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director……MAX MARETZEK
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8,
will be presented Donizetti's grand masterwork
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its new and splendid scenery, new costumes and properties, two hundred auxiliaries, and the following incomparable cast:

ZAIDA, the African……CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal……MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS, the Poet……BELLINI
GIOVANI, Grand Inquisitor……SUSINI
ABAIALDO, an Arab Chief……LORINI

THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
By MLLE. ERNESTINE AND MLLE. AURIOL.
CONDUCTOR……MR. CARL BERGMANN
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
Auber's new version of his brilliant Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of
POLIUTO.

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

SUBSCRIPTION
for the season will be received during the entire week at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

CARD.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs respectfully to announce that he has returned from Europe, where he has succeeded in effecting arrangements with the following eminent artists, who will appear in his forthcoming series of grand concerts, viz.:

MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,
the wonderful performer on the violoncello, principal solo player on that instrument to His Majesty Frederick William, King of Prussia; premier prix du Conservatorie, of Brussels; the only lady living, to whom the
GRAND GOLDEN MEDAL
of his Majesty King Leopold I. has been presented, the presentation being made by Marie Henriette Duchesse of Brabant. The principal musical communities of Europe have unanimously declared that
MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW
has no rival in the world, and Mr. Strakosch has particular pleasure in being the first to present this eminent lady and extraordinary artist to the attention of the American public.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
the eminent piano-forte virtuoso, Piano-forte Virtuoso to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chevalier of the Imperial Order of Medpodix, the Cross of Parma, honorary member of the London Philharmonic Society, &c., has also accepted an engagement.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of these renowned artists.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1856.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING CROWDS
TO WITNESS
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON adopts this method of informing the ladies that he devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases, such as pains in the back and loins, leucorrhœa, (or whites,) painful menstruation, cessation of mensus, or change of life, etc. All irregularities and obstructions of the mensus, from whatever cause, totally removed in a few hours without danger or pain. Ladies thus afflicted, who may visit this city, will find it to their interest to consult Dr. Harrison, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's infallible female monthly regulator, sent to all parts of the United States and Canada; price $5. Office No. 24 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, New-York City.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¾ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P.O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.

Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
evinced by a
THRONGED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE
at each performance of the
NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
Written by Mr. MILNES LEVICK.
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE. TONY DENIER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MORNING AT 11.
THE CELEBRATED PERFORMANCE KNOWN AS
PUNCH AND JUDY,
WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
EXHIBIT TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."
The production of which has proved
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and which is received nightly with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
ever elicited in this city,
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX
THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE. NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK.—Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons in average, interest, exchange, &c., and prepares gentlemen practically for head book-keepers; he also removes stiffness, cramping and trembling, and makes elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals. The next term will commence MONDAY, Jan. 30.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship, book-keeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. Last two days for receiving pupils at reduced prices for the ensuing term, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 30 and 31.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years standing—a successful teacher of the common and higher English branches, German, French and Classics, desires a reëngagement in a first-class school. The best of references given. Address M. CUMMINGS, or call at his office No. 29 Amity-st., after 11 o'clock, P. M.

A YOUNG LADY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS and experienced in teaching, would give lessons in music, French and the English branches, as visiting governess in a private family, at a school, or in private lessons at the houses of her scholars; best of reference given. Address M. A. M., Box No. 2,224 Post-office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, TO TEACH DRAWing and mathematics, in exchange for a good home and instruction in languages. Address Miss F. G. ORMOND, Portchester, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest reference. Address M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BALLS.

FIREMAN'S BALL.

NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.

Coaches will come in on 14th-st., leave their company, and go through 15th-st., and take up in same order. All fares will be $3 below 40th-st. Coaches will be taken as they come in. THOMAS W. THORNE,
Capt. 26th Precinct, City Hall,
Will see that the above order is executed.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose service prove satisfactory will at the expiration of three months be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.

WM. P. SLOAN,
U. S. A. Medical Director Depart. East.

PERSONAL.

R. S. V. P.—YOUR COMMUNICATION REceived. I will be there the 1st. In the meantime let me hear from you.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager……Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
NEVER ACTED IN THIS THEATRE,
Howard Payne's popular comic drama of
CHARLES THE SECOND,
produced with new and beautiful costumes, appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

King Charles II……Mr. Charles Fisher
Captain Copp……Mr. John Gilbert
The Earl of Rochester……Mr. W. R. Floyd
Edward, a Page……Miss Ione Burke
Mary Copp……Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Clara……Mrs. Jennings

To conclude with, first time here, the capital petite comedy of
UNCLE JOHN.

Uncle John……Mr. John Gilbert
Friend Thomas……Mr. Geo. Holland
Nephew Hawk……Mr. Young
Edward Easel……Mr. Nicol McIntyre
Andrew……Mr. Browne
Mrs. Hawk……Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Comfort……Mrs John Sefton
Eliza……Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which Mr Charles Walcot, Sr., will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell representation prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN……BEGINS 7½.

Lessee and Manager……WM. WHEATLEY.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE HIGHLY BRILLIANT
engagement of Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS.
First Representation this Season of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY
AND
YANKEE COURTSHIP.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS……as……LANTY,
With the songs of "Kattie Mooney" and "Fairy Boy," and a jig, with Mrs Williams,
"The Connaughtman's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as…KATE KEARNEY and OUR JEMMY, with a Yankee song and a reel,
"The Arkansas Traveler."

Both pieces cast to the strength of the company and produced with all their original splendor and compactness. Friday, Joint Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, when in addition to other attractions, will be produced, by request,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the distinguished artiste
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT,
who, after a retirement of four years from the stage, will make her first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, as LEONIE, in the five-act play entitled the
MESALLIANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the great Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in his masterly impersonation of
THE INQUISITIVE PRY,
acknowledged by its high popular and critical repute as
A TRIUMPH WORTHY OF HIS FAME.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Poole's celebrated Comedy in three acts,
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY……MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
Fifth week of the great local extravaganza (received with uproarious merriment every night),
THE LIVE INDIAN.
TOM BROWN,
MISS CRINOLINE,
THE LIVE INDIAN, } MR. JOHN E. OWENS
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
which has been witnessed by
TENS OF THOUSANDS
WITH THE MOST UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
supported by the world-famed artists,
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
ROBERT STICKNEY, YOUNG CARPENTER,
FRANCOIS SEGRIST, and LE PETIT GIORGA,
M. OLMA, JAS. COOKE, N. AUSTIN,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES
A LIVING GIRAFFE;
TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS;
ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS;
POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK,
CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS;
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS;
STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS;
A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES;
ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c.,
Comprising altogether,
HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING
BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF
SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, the great Irish drama of
PEEP O'DAY
every evening.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S

New entertainment, entitled
IRISH BULLS.
A
BUDGET OF FACETIA,
With MRS. VANDENHOFF'S
PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS.
THIS EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.

On exhibition, the Columbus and Americus, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

SKATING.—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE Grand Fancy Dress Carnival and Illumination on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNINGS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The great demand for these elegant instruments is positive proof of their superiority, yet they are offered at prices vastly below any other of equal quality. A fine second-hand piano for sale.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. In March, will remove to No. 596 Broadway.)
MASON BROTHERS.

JUST THE PIANO.—OUR BIJOU COTTAGE, square 7-octaves, carved legs, &c., are perfect gems for small parlors. Great in tone and durability; small in size and price. SAWYER & THOMPSON, No. 765 Broadway, New-York, and No. 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—TO OPEN A CORRESPONDENCE with some handsome young lady of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, by a gentleman of twenty five Summers and twenty-six Winters, possessing some very beautiful chateaux in Espagne. It is desirable that the lady should possess personal attraction and be, at least, moderately accomplished. Temper, disposition, &c., not of the slightest consequence. Address Mr. Y. KIRKWODE, Williamsburgh.
N. B.—There is an oil well near one of the chateaux.

A GENTLEMAN, WEALTHY AND RESPECTABLE, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady. No interview until mutual eligibility is demonstrated. Address M., Station E.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Queen Victoria to Open Parliament in Person.

The London Times on Emancipation by the Rebels.

THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER IN FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon and Julius Cæsar.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on Jan. 18, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later from Europe.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The News of Sherman's Grand Campaign—A Pleasant Bit of Comedy—Concern about the Mexican Enterprise—The Rumor that France will Recognize the South—French Warning to England.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

The magnificent campaign of Sherman in Georgia, terminating with the occupation of Savannah, seems to have shaken the faith of the foreign partisans of the rebellion more than any event which has yet occurred in the progress of the war. The majority of the rebel journals admit the extraordinary character of this feat of arms, and also that it indicates in a marked way the weakness of the rebellion. They try, nevertheless, to cover it up as much as possible, by glowing accounts of the able manner in which Hardee retreated out of Savannah, and by long details on the repulse at Fort Fisher. A little piece of comedy I saw by accident a few evenings ago on the Boulevards, represents the situation very well. Two high officers of the French army met, and, as they took each other's hands, one said in a low tone of disappointment: "Well, SHERMAN has got safely through!" "No?" was the only reply, and then there came over the two men's faces such an expression of astonishment, deceived hope and incredulity, as told plainly the nature of their thoughts, and thus they stood a full quarter of a minute, with hands grasped and in silence, separating at last without any further utterance. The event was too big to be attacked without reflection.

But now that it is generally admitted that the rebellion shows signs of an aproaching collapse, a question of the first importance in regard to Mexico is springing up in every Frenchman's mind. So sure have they been heretofore about the success of the rebellion, that the journals have never hesitated to print in their columns the threat which often came from America that when the rebellion was put down there would be a large army ready and anxious to drive the French out of Mexico. It is true that they only printed this threat in order to show its absurdity; but they have thus made the entire public familiar with it, and now that they admit the possible suppression of the rebellion, they are naturally called on to discuss the probabilities of a collision between France and the United States. The alarm, I am told, among all persons, especially those having money relations with the new Mexican Empire, is quite lively.

In connection with this subject, the Winter Davis resolutions have been pointed out by the Opposition journals as faithfully representing the opinions of the country, and that, the rebellion once suppressed, these opinions would be enforced. So that there is no doubt but that the liveliest concern is felt about this question in high quarters, and that it will be watched with great interest. In fact, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, the new *Chargé d'Affaires*, who is to be received by the Foreign Minister, and is to enter on the discharge of his duties this afternoon, carries to the Foreign Office, I am told, quite a voluminous correspondence from Mr. SEWARD, and the probability is that this Mexican question is to come at once under discussion.

The Southern agents here, in order to back up the waning courage of their partisans, have invented and make a great parade of a new idea. They say that because nobody in the South voted for Mr. LINCOLN at the late election, that because he was not even able to hold elections there, that therefore he can only claim to be President of the loyal States, and therefore that France and England have agreed to make this a reason or pretext for the recognition of the South on the 4th of March next!

Mr. JOHN LEMOINNE, one of the ablest writers in the French press, but who has written nothing for some time, made his reëntrance this morning in the columns of the *Débats* in a lengthy and able article on the American question. M. LEMOINNE, after predicting the speedy downfall of the bogus Confederacy, treats at length of the outrageous conduct of England in this question, and especially of her barefaced abandonment of the abolition doctrines she had always professed. He concludes as follows: "At this moment we see, in effect, English women standing in fairs and selling goods for charitable purposes in America, but it is no longer for the once popular hero of Stafford House, Uncle Tom. The god Cotton now rules the day. O WILBERFORCE! What would your grand soul have thought, if, unhappily for itself, it were brought back to life, to have seen the England which you had intoxicated with the divine doctrines of humanity falling back into the empire of calico! Is it not to be feared that these demonstrations of England's partiality for the rebellion will bring about their fruits, bitter, bloody fruits? When the American Republic shall have emerged from this terrible trial, without its slavery, but alas! with a great army, she will recollect the offences she has submitted to during the conflict; and when that day comes cotton will be dearer 'than ever.'"

The *Avenir Politique*, the new journal of M. PEYRAT, of which I have already spoken, made its appearance four days ago, and in its editorial columns we see the name of M. YUIF, whom we are all glad to welcome back to the press. His expositions of the American question are all that could be desired, and we are sure that he will have at once the sympathy and support of all friends of the Union cause. The new paper, which will be radically liberal, has started on a foundation and under an editorial corps which guarantee its success.

Dr. GWIN has been named Governor of Sonora and Superintendent-in-Chief of the Government mines of Mexico, and has been offered also the title of Duke of Sonora. His family remain at Paris.

At the first court ball of the season, last night, at the Tuileries, a mistake was made by the Chamberlains of His Majesty, and the American list, which embraced six persons, did not arrive in time. Of the persons on the list, who were dressed, and awaiting the arrival of their invitations, were Mrs. TORRENCE, daughter of Mr. VANDERBILT, Miss TORRENCE, and Miss JESSUP, daughter of Gen. JESSUP.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

The *Africa* arrived at Roches' Point on Jan. 15, at 1:15 P. M.

The *Owl*, with 700 bales of cotton, the *Charlotte*, with 1,024 bales, and the *Col. Lamb*, with 1,800 bales, from Wilmington, have arrived at Bermuda.

The *Electric*, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend Jan. 16.

The *Victoria*, from New-York, anchored at Deal Jan 16.

Mr. VAUGHAN, chief steward of the *Africa* was lost overboard and drowned on the 7th, at sea.

The life of Stonewall JACKSON has been published and issued in London.

The *Times* says: "The construction of the two proposed inner Spithead marine forts, in support of the two advanced forts on the Norman and Horse Shoals, have been definitely decided on."

THE QUEEN AND THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Spectator* says it has reason to believe that the next session of Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person.

The *Times*, in a leader on the *Africa's* news, on Monday, says: "The intelligence received by the *Africa* is more interesting by what it indicates than what it announces. The failure of the attack on Wilmington, which the Federal Government published so hastily, and contradicted after a few hours' deliberation, is fully confirmed. The works of Fort Fisher were not damaged by the *feu d'enfer*, as Gen. BUTLER reported. The whole incident is a good illustration of the manner in which a fort can arrest the progress of an enemy landed under the protection of a powerful fleet. Even the most rabid war journals of the North now admit that the expedition against Wilmington 'has come to a miserable conclusion.' The whole tenor of the military intelligence is rather favorable to the South. The recent gleams of success do not, however, console the Southerners for the loss of Savannah. Like New-Orleans, it was allowed to slip through their fingers like a knotless thread. Latest Southern telegrams indicate a current of Southern thought or opinion that deserves consideration. Some interposition by France or England, or both, is still thought possible in the South, and in the North it is still used as a bugbear as to the effect of an offer to abandon slavery in its present form in propitiately the Governments of Europe, the Confederates may deceive themselves. To any scheme of emancipation effected by the South itself, England as a nation would certainly offer no word of opposition; on the contrary, we should rejoice in the change, and wish it every success. But we know well that slavery is not the only cause of secession of the South; nor is emancipation the real object of the North in carrying on the war so persistently. The negro and his condition were only one among many causes of the rupture. Every State of Europe acknowledged the Republic when it was governed by a Constitution permitting slavery as fully as the Southern States permit it now. Why should its abandonment by the Confederacy buy a recognition that is withheld for many other reasons. That the South would prefer, in case of the worst, to submit to any Government except that of the North, we can well understand; but a 'protectorate' of England, France, or Spain, can only be a strong mode of expressing a hatred of the 'Yankees.'

We know of no European Power likely to accept such an improbable offer. England would certainly refuse the gift. France, with its recent Mexican experience, would, we think, 'decline with thanks,' and the idea of propitiating Spain, the most obstinate slavery-supporting Government in the world, by a proposal to abolish the system, is so eccentric as to throw doubt on the reality of the whole discussion."

THE LATE GALE.

The new paddle-steamer *Lelia*, Capt. SKINNER, bound to Wilmington via Bermuda, foundered early on Saturday morning off the Northwest Lighthouse, near Liverpool. Eighteen of her crew were drowned. The *Lelia* was 1,100 tons burden, of very light draught, and was the finest blockade-runner that has ever left the Mersey. A lifeboat left Liverpool to bring off the saved from the lighthouse, but she was capsized in a heavy sea, and seven out of a crew of eleven were drowned.

The *Times* of Tuesday says: "On Monday morning a steamtug left Liverpool for the purpose of bringing off the survivors of the *Lelia* from the Northwest Lighthouse; she, however, met the *Slasher* returning with the men on board. The men saved are 6 firemen, 4 seamen, second steward, and storekeeper. All the officers and passengers are lost. It is supposed there were between 30 and 40 persons on board, including Capt. SKINNER, the son of the builder, and the owner's partner."

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND JULIUS CÆSAR.

The London *Times* says: "We are informed on good authority that the Emperor has ordered his *Life of Julius Cæsar* to be translated into English, and has undertaken to correct the proofs himself."

The London *Times*, in a leader on the Reciprocity Treaty, says: "It seems that the people of America are waking up to the conviction that there is more to lose than to gain in cancelling the Reciprocity Treaty. For our own part, we do not doubt that Canada is also a great gainer by this enlightened measure, the only loss which she sustains being the loss of a moderate revenue which might fairly be collected on her imports from America. In stating this, no doubt we shall be considered by the American public to have given up the whole question. We conceive that no lucrative commerce can long exist which is not beneficial to both parties; that the essence of commerce consists in exchanges through the medium of money by which both sides may profit. For the sake of Canada and for the sake of the United States, we trust the Reciprocity Treaty may continue. Regarded from an exclusively British point of view, it is a matter of very little consequence. The communities immediately interested in the treaty do not contribute to bear the burden of our revenue in time of peace, and are not likely to render us assistance in time of war. They add to the extent, but not to the strength of the Empire. We wish them well, and will do all we can to promote their interests. But let not America suppose that if she inflicts a great injury on herself, in order to inflict a similar injury on the British colonies of North America, she will either conciliate their good will or do any appreciable mischief to us."

FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris of Jan. 15, says:

"The letter of the Archbishop of Besancon, respecting the Encyclical Letter, has been referred to the Council of State, as an abuse of ecclesiastical authority."

The *Temps* publishes a letter from its Naples correspondent, in which the writer relates a conversation that had taken place between himself and Cardinal ANDREA. His Eminence declared himself a man of progress, and as such regretted the publication of the Encyclical. He sympathized with the liberal Catholics of France, and expressed a wish that Italy might be entirely independent, throwing off the yoke of Austria in Venetia. The Cardinal ANDREA said there were five or six other Cardinals of the same opinion.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "The dyers of thread and cotton cloth, of whom there are 59 established in Paris, have received large orders from the provinces. That branch of trade is becoming of great importance. The last report, published by the Chamber of Commerce, sets it down at more than 6,000,000f. annually.

For some days the appearance of the Paris Corn Market has changed. Sellers for immediate delivery were scarce. The price of Wheat has declined 1f. the hectolitre within three days. There is scarcely any demand for baker's Flour in the Paris market, and prices are nominal at from 43f. to 48f. the sack.

The Paris Bourse was firm, but subsequently became flat. Rentes at 66f. 90 centimes, or 10 centimes lower than on Saturday.

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna, of Jan. 16, says: "The Austrian Government does not consider acceptable the reductions proposed by the Financial Committee of the Reichsrath. These reductions were to have been introduced into the war budget."

SPAIN.

In the Senate, Senor PASTOR proposed an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, and said he attributed the present financial crisis to the organization of the Bank of Deposit, and to the financial operations of the Government with the Bank of Spain, at unfavorable rates. He added: The Government must have recourse to foreign money markets, but must first settle the question of the Passive Debt. Senor BARZANALLANA, Minister of Finance, in reply, declared that the state of the finances had been serious since 1859, and that the annual deficit was 280,000,000 reals. The Government, he said, would take the necessary measures to reëstablish the credit of the country, of which the most important was the consolidation of the floating debt. He acknowledged the necessity for the introduction of important modifications in order to open the foreign money markets to Spain.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* asserts that the Encyclical Letter will be read in all the churches throughout Spain on Candlemas Day, by order of the Ecclesiastical authorities.

POLAND.

A telegram from Lemberg of Jan. 14 says:

"All the political prosecutions on account of the payment of taxes to the Polish National Government during the late insurrection, and also those against persons arrested after their return from imprisonment in Russia, have been abandoned."

ITALY.

A dispatch from Turin of Jan. 14 says:

"The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the Italian Bishops reminding them that the encyclical letter and the document appended thereto must be submitted to the Royal Exequatur. The circular further states that the Government reserves to itself the right of declaring by decree with what restrictions the encyclical and appendix may be published, and what portions thereof must be suppressed as contrary to the laws of the State."

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Gray shirtings advancing. Cotton Broach, 42s. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅜d. Freights, 65s. Cotton lower; shipments for fortnight, 41,000 bales. Freights, 60s. to 70s.

LATEST.

The *Saxonia* arrived off Cowes at 3 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The *Marcia*, of Boston, from Glace Bay, for New-York, with coals, went ashore on Cranberry Island, in a sinking state, and with loss of sails, rigging, anchors, chains and boat, on Dec. 16, during a gale, and would be a total loss.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says: "The English Military Commandant at Aden is stated to have refused to afford satisfaction for the insults offered to French officers.

Mr. PACKENHAM, the English Consul at Madagascar, was about to proceed to Tamatare to negotiate a new treaty.

RUSSIA.

The military estimates in the budget for 1865 are reduced by 24 500,000 roubles, and the navy estimates by 4,500,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The English funds have been inactive. Consols closed at 89¾@⅞.

The discount demand was light, and in the Stock Exchange short loans are 4 ℘ cent. In Confederate Loan there were numerous fluctuations, closing at 56@57.

The Spanish Passive Debt was firm on the statement made by the Finance Minister in the Cortes that the Government intend to adopt measures to obtain readmission into the European money markets.

American Securities unchanged.

The Liverpool *Albion* mentions the failure of Messrs. HALHEAD, FLETCHER & Co., in the timber trade, and of Messrs. EDMUND THOMPSON & Co., Australian merchants. Liabilities of the former are heavy, and the prospect of liquidation unfavorable. Liabilities of the latter are about £60,000.

MONEY MARKET—TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17.

The English Funds declined an eighth, in consequence of the announcement of the Italian Loan. Consols closed at 89⅝@⅞. The discount demand was rather light, both at the bank and in the open market. In the Stock Exchange short loans were offered at 4 ℘ cent. Confederate Loan improved ½, closing at 56@57. French Rentes closed at 67f. 5 centimes. Erie paid-up Shares declined ¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—JAN. 16 AND 17.

The demand has been very poor, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 5,500 bales—1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices have a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JAN. 17.

WHEAT dull at 2c. ℘ cental lower. FLOUR unchanged and difficult to move. INDIAN CORN neglected.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, JAN. 17.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE unaltered. TEA steady. RICE firmer and higher. TALLOW firm at 41s. 3d.@41s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JAN. 16.

The market was dull at last week's rates.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 17—Evening.

COTTON—Sales for three days 5,500 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and irregular, and all qualities have slightly declined.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is flat, and quotations were still declining.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive and easier. CORN dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm. PORK steady. BACON quiet and steady. LARD firm. TALLOW easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. RESIN inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 64s. PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17—Evening.

Consols closed at 89⅝@89⅞ for money.

FROM CITY POINT.

Scare Over at City Point—Conflicting Rumors—Naval Investigations—The Probable Meaning of this Last Rebel Fiasco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 26, 1865.

I think the grand *scare* which visited City Point on the night of Monday, all through Tuesday, up to Wednesday morning, may now be said to be entirely over, as it is pretty well understood everywhere that such extra precautions have long since been taken by the military authorities as would render any further attempts of the rebels, in the same direction, nothing less than downright insanity. But there is never any accounting for what insane or desperate people may undertake. All we say is, let them come on and try it.

Rumors are very conflicting as to the actual occurrences on the river on the night of Monday and morning of Tuesday, but I find nothing in them worthy of any more credit than the facts I gave in my letter yesterday, obtained on the very spot of the events, which had transpired scarcely more than three hours at the time of my arrival—and from sources not likely to be misinformed. Beside the passage of our obstructions by the little rebel tender, which I mentioned in my last letter as having been destroyed, some stoutly maintain that one of their iron-clads came through also; but of this I have serious doubts. I think, if the rebels had so far succeeded, they would have ventured further, as prudence is not the watchword of men held in their present desperate condition.

I hear the fleet very loudly blamed for what they did, or rather, did *not* do, on Monday night, and that one distinguished officer is temporarily relieved, to report himself to Admiral PORTER, and give an account of the affair. It causes sincere regret among very many here, who have always regarded that officer as a brave and accomplished gentleman; and it will give the greatest satisfaction if he succeeds in making a clean record. In my letter, giving an account of the affair, you will remember that I represented the monitor *Onondaga* as having done all she could, under the circumstances. Nothing official has yet come to my knowledge to counteract this impression, and I sincerely hope that the pending investigation will fully confirm it.

The beginning and end of the whole of this last rebel *fiasco*, have been, I think, only just one of those meaningless efforts which we would expect of a drowning man, who will catch at a straw rather than at nothing. Indeed, so profitless seemed the attempt to me, under any circumstances, that I cannot dispel the suspicion of its having been got up as a feint to occupy us, while attempting something else more profitable and important. What that may be I cannot say, unless it be the stealthy evacuation of Richmond; for that really now appears the only possible course open to LEE and DAVIS—little as they would gain even by that.

We are just now having very severe *frosty* weather. We know what you are having, from the fact that all the boats between this and Washington are ice-bound, and that we have not seen here a New-York paper later than the 20th—six days ago.

J. R. HAMILTON.

Volunteers in the Naval Service—Invidious Distinctions Between them and the Regulars—The Recent Board of Examination and its Doings—The Army and Navy Contrasted—Importance of the Mercantile Element in our Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

The navy has, during this war, added so much to the glory of our arms, and done so much not only toward the suppression of the rebellion, but in firmly establishing this country as one of the very foremost maritime nations of the world—if not *the* foremost—that it behooves the people to watch jealously against any abuses that may creep in to mar its efficiency; and it is certainly in no spirit of hostility or lack of admiration that any one can presume to draw attention to the probable existence of such abuses.

I believe it is no secret, in or out of the navy, that a very marked, and apparently derogatory distinction not only exists, but is, to all appearance, fostered between the regular and volunteer officers of that noble and efficient arm of the public service. Why it should be so, is not for me to inquire; I merely deal with facts as they become patent to my own observation, and as I find them assuming the shape of loud and reiterated complaints throughout the navy itself. Volunteer officers complain that ever since the commencement of this war, such is the contumely with which they have been treated—(especially in one particular squadron which I do not choose here to designate)—that the volunteer officers actually now dread the reading of General Orders on the quarter-deck; so many have been recently issued, containing the most glaring insults to the whole volunteer corps.

They go further, and make more specific charges. During the last session of Congress a law was passed, authorizing the appointment of a certain number of volunteer Commanders and Lieut.-Commanders. This law, so far from being fairly and properly carried out, has been, it is asserted, rendered almost nugatory by the jealousy with which it was received by those in the regular service, and by the recent action of those in high naval command. A board has been appointed, to examine volunteer officers for the last-mentioned grade, and several volunteer Lieutenants, who are known to be excellent seamen and thoroughly competent to fulfill all the requirements of the service, (judging at least from the fact that they were and are in command of fine vessels that have done important service during the war,) were marked so low that it would have almost disgraced a master's mate. To understand thoroughly how this work of disparagement can be effected, it is necessary to explain that each branch in which an officer is to be examined has *ten* marks as the standard of perfection. In order to pass from the volunteer to the regular service, an officer must show a minimum average of *five* marks. Now, in the case of one particular officer than whom, it is boldly asserted, there is no better seaman—theoretical or practical—in the United States, the marks set down against his name were only two in seamanship. In arithmetic, after being asked and answering correctly but *one* question, in multiplication of decimals, which any boy of ten years should be whipped for not knowing, he was marked three, and so on through the whole course; making his average a few hundreths less than five, so as to effectually bar his passing. And this, it is affirmed, is no solitary case; all the officers submitted to the examination by this board, having been what sailors call "bilged" in the same manner. Although it is more than possible that there may have been some among these officers not really competent to pass; although there are, undoubtedly, some who have entered the service from other than patriotic motives; there is no denying that most of these rejected men have been in the habit of commanding fine vessels out of the harbors of New-York and Boston; that many even now hold the responsibility of commanding splendid vessels in the navy, and I am quite sure that there is nobody who has mixed at all in their usually genial and unselfish society, and marked their brave and toilsome career through this whole war, but must come to the conclusion that impure and sinister motives among them form the exception and not the rule.

Some people will argue—and I have often heard the question very warmly discussed on both sides—that a man who has been trained in a Naval Academy, who has been for years in the regular service of his country, (although, be it remembered, in a time of profound peace with all nations,) must know more of the art of naval warfare than one who has merely enlisted and acted since the war began. They apply to the navy the same argument that is used by nearly all West Pointers against the volunteer service in the army; the latter with some show of justice it is true, for it is certain that, as far as officers of high command in the army are concerned, the volunteer service—(with a few brilliant exceptions, of which Brig.-Gen. GEARY, at Savannah, and Maj.-Gen. TERRY, at Fort Fisher, form the most recent and triumphant examples)—has not yet proved itself able to compete with the results of pure military training. In short, this war has pretty well determined in the army, what ought to have been long since deducible from common sense reasonings, that,—all other things being equal,—the officer of regular military education is more efficient and reliable than the volunteer. Of course, we have here and there men whose inherent, untaught genius can override all the elaboration and polish of West Point tuition in others. There are men who are born to be soldiers, or the greatest warrior of modern times would not have converted tailors and hair-dressers into his Marshals, and raised them into the highest dignitaries of France; but these are only so many exceptions to the universal rule.

But people very much mistake when they apply this same rule to our navy; because the circumstances under which our army and navy are raised are as different as light from darkness. In the volunteer service, the military officer, however distinguished in his former civil career, takes up an entirely new profession, of which he can know little or nothing. He has left a home of comfort—perhaps of luxury—to confront all the dangers, privations and sufferings incidental to a soldier's life. He has never been called upon to do more than regulate his own actions, or those of his household, and here he is suddenly called upon to undertake the most important movements, upon which hang the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of human beings. A private soldier enters the service under precisely the same disadvantages. He has, perhaps, never faced danger or hardship in any shape whatever. He has probably never been taught to feel, during his life, the real meaning of discipline and obedience to superiors. In our freely-constituted state of society, of two men hailing from the same country village, the private may have been at home the superior, in wealth and surroundings, of the very Colonel who commands him. I have seen so much in our army of a familiarity between officers and men as to wonder, at first, how it could end in anything short of downright insubordination. On a long, painful march, I have been riding near the commanding officer, when, at his order to "fall in," given to some weary soldier squatting by the roadside, the answer has been, "I'll fall in when I can; it's all very well for you, riding on your fine horse." And yet, such is the inherent grit of our people, that we find the same men, under the command of a good General, marching to the cannon's mouth to be mowed down by hundreds, at Fort Fisher and a thousand other battle-fields.

The navy has no such drawbacks among its volunteers. There is not a common sailor leaving a merchantman to step on the deck of a man-of-war but is a *ready-made* instrument of war. He is in his own element. He has always been accustomed to obey orders. He knows all about a ship and the duties of a sailor, and has been already accustomed to all the vicissitudes, dangers and hardships of a life at sea. He has merely to go through a certain amount of drill at gunnery, &c., and he is as good as the very best. If an officer of anything like experience in the merchant service, there is very little more needed to qualify him for a regular officer that he does not know already. He is able to command a vessel, theoretically and practically in every department, for it has been, perhaps, the employment of his lifetime. He knows what commanding men is, for he has all along been doing nothing else. He, too, is in his element; and the sea has nothing new to teach or with which to threaten him. All he has to do is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with navy rules and regulations, to practice gunnery, and then he is just as capable to go and blaze away at a rebel pirate or fortification as many a brave old tar grown gray in the regular service; and, perhaps, with ten times the chances of success, whenever he gets the chance.

Nothing can better prove the value attached to this volunteer arm of the service, in the navy itself, than the fact that such men *are* selected largely to do the *work* of the navy, over the heads of corresponding officers of the regular service, (who are generally young men,) although obstacles seem to be thrown in the way of a corresponding *reward*. A glance at the "Naval Register" of 1864 puts this question in a somewhat startling light.

A Commander is the highest grade which a volunteer can obtain in the regular service. To this not *one* volunteer officer—no matter how competent or experienced—has been yet appointed, although there are one hundred and twelve among the regulars; many of them, necessarily, from age alone, unfit for further duty.

The second high grade is that of Lieutenant-Commander: of which there are one hundred and forty-four regulars and only six or seven volunteers.

The third grade is that of Lieutenant. Of these, there are seventy-one volunteers and one hundred and seven regulars; and yet, out of the latter, there are only some six or seven—the gallant young CUSHING, of Albemarle and Fort Fisher fame, among them—who are in actual command of a war vessel; clearly proving the value attached to the old experienced mercantile sea-captains, over the comparatively young, unpracticed offsprings of a Naval Academy, or commands of such importance would not be intrusted to the former, in preference.

Of the fourth grade, (Masters,) there are eight regulars and five hundred volunteers; while the fifth grade (Ensigns) counts only eighty-eight regulars and the large number of six hundred and eighty-eight volunteers.

This brief official statement proves two things conclusively: 1. The enormous preponderance, in number, of the mercantile marine over the regular; and 2. That where *work* is to be done, we find them in large majorities, (as, for instance, among the Lieutenants, Masters and Ensigns,) but where high promotion exists, they diminish off considerably; for instance, only six or seven volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders to one hundred and forty-four regulars, and one hundred and twelve regular Commanders, but *not one among the volunteers!*

Let me not be understood as intimating, from my own knowledge, that any undue impediments are thrown in the way of a fair advancement of our volunteers into good positions in the regular naval service. I merely state what I have heard repeated so often as to make it a matter worthy, at least, of public comment and investigation. But one thing very certain is, that if such impediments *do* exist, nothing can be more illiberal to the objects against whom they are directed, or more likely to prove disastrous to our navy. England, France, and every great maritime Power of the world have had abundance of cause to foster and encourage the mercantile element in their navies, and we cannot afford to deviate from their example.

But it may be said that the war will now soon be over, and our navy will no longer stand in need of this temporary and extraneous aid from the merchant service. Are we so sure of this, and is there nothing in the political atmosphere to warn us that, for years to come, we must be prepared to sustain the proud position we now hold upon the ocean, our lakes and rivers? In the latter contingency, do people thoroughly understand what would be the effect if, from any sense of injustice or ill treatment, our merchantmen volunteers should retire from the naval service in disgust, and go back to their former occupations? It would result simply in the immediate annihilation of at least *three-fourths of the acting navy of the United States!* Viewed in this light, the question becomes by far too serious to be left to the capricious arbitrament of any sectional exclusiveness that may have crept into the regulations of the navy, and is really one of the most important that can engage the attention of the Government.

J. R. HAMILTON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF TWO CAPTURED BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.—Two more captured blockade-runners, the *Charlotte* and *Stag*, arrived at this port last week, from Admiral PORTER's fleet, after an unusually cold and rough passage from Fort Fisher. The *Stag* was captured by the United States steamer *Maratanza*, Lieut. Commander G. W. YOUNG, and at the time of her capture was commanded by Lieut. Commander R. H. GAYLE, Confederate States Navy. She is a Confederate vessel, and was undoubtedly intended to be fitted out for a privateer after reaching Wilmington. She was sent north in charge of the following officers: Acting Master E. S. GOODWIN, Prize Master; Acting Ensign J. W. CROWELL, Executive Officer; Second-Assistant Engineer R. L. WEBB, acting Chief Engineer.

THE ICE IN THE RIVER.—Our rivers and bays, the last two days, have been almost completely choked up with floating ice, causing great inconvenience to the traveling portion of our citizens, as well as making navigation difficult. The boats on the various ferries make their usual trips but irregularly; navigation in small boats and craft is impossible. The Staten Island boat, on her first trip to the city yesterday morning, landed her passengers at the Hamilton-avenue ferry, being unable to get in her own slip in consequence of a large field blocking it up. Several vessels lying at the ends of the piers in the North River, and in some instances the piers, have been slightly chafed; but no serious damage has been reported up to the present time.

SUICIDE OF A RETIRED MERCHANT.—On Friday morning, Mr. SAMUEL DICK, a venerable and wealthy retired merchant, was found hanging and quite dead in the garret of his residence, at No. 28 Stanton-street. On Thursday afternoon he bade his wife good bye, and she, not observing anything unusual in his demeanor, replied "God bless you;" but as he did not return to tea she became concerned, and sat up all night for him. The body was found at near noon, suspended by a cord in the garret. Mr. DICK retired from business thirty years ago, then quite wealthy, and no person knows any pecuniary or other perplexity which could have led him to commit suicide. He was a native of this city, 70 years of age. Coroner GOVER held an inquest.

THE THREE-CENT POSTAL CURRENCY.—Three cent. notes, to the value of several thousand dollars, have just been received at the Sub-Treasury in this city. It is understood that the sales will begin on Monday next. This currency is printed in sheets, containing twenty-five notes each, and will be sold in sums of three dollars, or multiples of that sum. The face of the note is printed in black ink, and the back in green. The length is the same as that of the ten-cent notes, but the width is less. A head of WASHINGTON forms the centre medallion.

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.—In a few days the Austrian patent for making paper from corn husks, will be thoroughly tested in this country. If the experiment succeeds according to expectation, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by the new process. The present paper mills can be easily adapted to the manufacture of the husk-paper, and the owners of the patent intend to contract with mill-owners for the manufacture of this paper, of all qualities and descriptions.

YOUTHFUL AMAZON.—Justice SHANDLEY committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction a miss of 17—ELIZABETH COMPTON, by name—who enlisted a year ago, in Company D, Twenty-fifth Michigan Cavalry, served under Col. MOORE in several engagements, was wounded in the battle of Greenbrier Bridge and sent thence to the hospital at Lebanon, Ky., and was there dismissed from the service, her sex having been revealed. She is a native of Gainesborough, Tenn.

BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This society will give its second annual ball at Irving Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 10. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the Italian evening school in Morton-street, and to the orphans of volunteers. The school, which was established last November under the auspices of the Society, is frequented already by more than forty pupils, and promises to be a complete success.

FOUND FROZEN IN ICE.—An unknown man, attired in black, having heavy whiskers and moustache, and of about five feet ten in height, was found yesterday frozen in ice in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and taken to the Motthaven side, where Coroner OLIVER, of Westchester County, will hold an inquest this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.—During the services in the Methodist Church in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN SICKLES, of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, suddenly expired. He was 70 years of age.

SEIZURE OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—Seven millions of percussion caps, which were to be sent as ordinary freight from this port, and which it was thought were intended for the rebels, have been seized, by direction of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Clearance Department. They will be held for confiscation.

THANKS.—Our ship news collector desires to express his thanks to Capt. JAMES TODD, of harbor police boat No. 1, for his kind and timely assistance in extricating him, his men and boat from the ice, while endeavoring to reach the shore from the steamship *Cuba*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department, Western District, was held at No. 9 Court-street, on Saturday night, at which the project of reducing the working force of the department one-third was discussed, and eventually resolved upon. The introduction of steam-engines, taken together with the increasing expenditures, has rendered this course advisable. There are at present 40 companies, of which 18 are engines, including 5 steamers, 17 hose-carts and 5 trucks. Another meeting is to be held this evening, when the resolution will be carried with full effect.

BIGAMY.—MICHAEL KUNZELMAN and ELISE KOCH, residing in the town of New-Utricht, were brought before Justice PERRY, on Saturday, on the charge of bigamy. It appears that ADAM KOCH, the first husband of defendant, has just ended a term of three years' service in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and, on his return home, found another man occupying his place, his wife having married KUNZELMAN during his absence. Mrs. KOCH had four children, the oldest seventeen years of age. Her new husband is twenty-eight and she forty-two. The reason she gave for marrying KUNZELMAN was that KOCH was such an old man. The accused were held for a hearing.

[Advertisement.]
A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]
THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, containing the Great Surgeons of the world—HARVEY, ABERNETHY, JENNER, HUNTER, COOPER, MOTT, and CARNOCHAN. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc., is now ready. More about Muller; Gaining Confidence; Affectation; Prof. Owen on the Brain; The Human Face; Preexistence; Religious duties of Children; How to Kill Ministers; Shooting a Gorilla; The Lost Races; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

[Advertisement.]
A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement.]
Enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, use HEMBOLD'S Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

[Advertisement.]
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]
CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—32-page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg and Southampton—Robert Olmstead, W. Behr, Rosa Goldschmidt, H. Heins and wife, Aug. Bartholly, E. N. Metz, V. S. Mothershead, Oscar Schlesinger, Oscar Schock, wife and child, Aug. Zerneche, wife and child, J. and Wm. Welterings, R. Simon, Ivan Von Torp, Aug. Lutgens, C. Weber, J. Hirsch, R. Coombs, wife and 3 children, F. Guttenburg, W. Mank, E. Schwarz, F. Phisterer, L. Nicolay, W. Hazel, J. Fabacher, Margarite Adam, C. F. Mackenzie, M. Gastel, Geo. Guthrie, F. Dorenese, F. Keroner, F. Oconet, F. Simon and wife, C. Kunze, J. Theuer, and 122 in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.—Arnold Sievers, Dr. Wilhelm, A. Heidelberger, W. Jellinghaus, J. L. Herstmann, C. F. Dummerick, W. E. Broderick, C. Lanterin, F. Losa, Mr. Anchier, Emil Lomer, Henry Thyorks, J. Lorber and lady, John G. Buhlmeyer, Louis Nohl and lady, Mr. Wallis and lady, Mary Held, A. N. Chrystie, A. Gappri, E. Hall and servant, 57 in second cabin, and 198 in steerage.

In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool.—Miss C. Hagarty, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. M. Thompson, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Fieldhouse, C. F. W. Brown, James Hamilton, C. Randrup, Thos. Gilmore, Wm. Harrison, Joseph Rowett, S. Coe, Thos. McCaffrey, L. Wiggins, J. Morrow, A. F. Hasemburg, D. McPherson, Mr. Hofen, Peter Garvey, James Garvey, Mr. Girard, Mr. Moise, Mr. Douzie, Mr. Hirsch, Capt. L'Estrange, and 376 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 5 15 | Moon sets.. 9 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 16 | Gov. Island.. 11 05 | Hell Gate..12 ·

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Jan. 11, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 40 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had westerly winds most of the passage. Jan. 12, 12 miles E. of Tuskar, passed Company's steamship Kangaroo, bound E. 17th, lat. 50 46, lon. 16 21, passed steamship, supposed Cuba, bound W. Same day, lat. 50 46, lon. 16 49, passed steamship Erin, bound E. Same day, lat. 50 47, lon. 17 34, passed Company's steamship City of Manchester, bound E. 25th, lat. 42 53, lon. 58 06, passed steamship United Kingdom, bound W. 26th, lat. 42, lon. 60 46, passed steamship, supposed Cuba, bound W. 28th, at 9:30 P. M., passed Company's steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg Jan. 8, and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had a very rough passage, strong westerly gales the whole time. 14th inst., shipped a very heavy sea which stove in the forecastle deck, part of the deck-house and one boat, carried away head sails and cat-heads, and disabling eight men, one of whom subsequently died from his injuries. 16th, the steward was washed overboard and was lost. 21st, experienced a fearful hurricane from the N. W., which lasted four hours, and moderated into a severe storm with a dreadful high sea.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen and Southampton 18th inst., at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 275 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had fine weather and strong N. W. and N. winds. The Hamburg steamship Saxonia arrived at Cowes on the 18th, at 5 A. M.

U. S. steamer Queen, Farr, Norfolk 48 hours.

Ship Scotia, (of Liverpool,) Griffin, St. Jago Dec. 28, with sugar to Pendergast Bros. & Co. 15th inst., during a gale from N. W., Jas. Digman, seaman, fell overboard and was lost. Have been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Bark Niemen, (of Hong Kong,) Knight, Hong Kong May 27, via St. Thomas Jan. 1, with teas to Cary & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 21, St. Helena Oct. 20. Nov. 29, lat. 22, lon. 55, lost maintopmast, topgallantmast and yards, foretopgallant yard, and damaged rudder; put into St. Thomas, where we made all the necessary repairs, and sailed again Jan. 1. Jan. 10 was 40 miles E. by N. of Hatteras, and have had a succession of westerly gales since, with much snow. Jan. 17, lost maintopsail yard.

Bark Louis, (Brem.,) Wicke, Marseilles 52 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Geo. H. Jenkins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Doty, Newport 56 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Vesta, (of P. E. Island,) Clark, Cansor, P. E. I., 18 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Free Wind, Tooker, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Farragut, Bartlett, Eastport 16 ds., with laths to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Diadem, (of Cornwallis, N. S.) Rowding, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

WIND—Sunset, N., light.

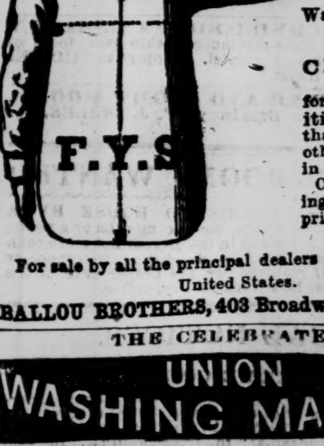
Sailed.

Steamers New-York, U. Grant.

Schooners U. T. Cramer, J. Ferris, Monterey.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Jan. 11, schr. Broadfield, Crewell, for New-London next day; Mary E. Walker, Brown, just arr.; had lost foresail, split mainsail, and sustained other damage. The brig Fanny Butler, for Holmes' Hole for orders, sld. 10th inst.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

THE CELEBRATED
UNION
WASHING MACHINE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is
JOHNSONS
UNION WRINGER
☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cogwheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use.
J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.